THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 396. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

The Prussians Victorious in Battle, and on a "Bee Line" to Paris.

With the exception of an engagement at Saarbrucken on the 30th of July, in which a French force of 30,000 men compelled 6,000 Prussians to retire, after a fight of six hours,—600 men on both sides being placed *hors de combat*,—no event of serious importance had occurred since our last summary till towards the end of last week, when the Prussians suddenly assumed the offensive, and a series of battles rapidly followed, in all of which the Prussians, who have profited by the hesitation of Napoleon III. to strike, at once, and have brought up an overwhelming force, have driven the finest of the French troops before them.—The greatest enthusiasm was at first excited in Paris by a false report that the French had gained a great victory; but this was followed by the greatest consternation, on the receipt of a despatch from the Emperor, announcing Marshal MacMahon had lost a battle, and that Gen. Froissard, on the Saar, had been obliged to retire. The Emperor, at midnight on the 6th, professed to believe that all the loss could be regained; but only a few hours afterwards he was obliged to telegraph: "My communications have been interrupted with Marshal MacMahon. I am going to place myself in the centre of the position."

Thereupon, on the evening of the 7th, the French Ministry, by order of the Empress Regent Eugenie, issued the following notification:—

"Details of our losses are wanting. Our troops are full of *elan*. The situation is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory, and a serious effort is necessary. A battle appears imminent. In the presence of this grave news, our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and energy of all. The Chambers have been convoked. We are placing Paris, with all possible haste, in a state of defence, and in order to facilitate the execution of military preparations, we declare the Capital in a state of siege. There must be no faintheartedness, no divisions. Our resources are immense. Let us pursue the struggle without flinching, and the country will be saved."

The Empress also issued the following proclamation:—

"Frenchmen—The opening of the war has not been favourable to us. Be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be but one party in the land, that of France; a single flag, that of the national honour. I come among you faithful to my mission and duty. You will see me the first in danger to defend the flag of France. I adjure all good citizens to maintain order. To agitate would be to conspire with our enemies.—Done at the Palace of the Tuilleries, 7th August, 1870, at 11 a.m."

The first serious battle was fought at Weissenburg, where fighting commenced on the 3rd, and on the 4th a large Prussian force, under command of the Crown Prince, and a Bavarian corps, engaged Gen. Douay's division of Marshal MacMahon's corps. The Prussians advanced ten miles into the French territory, driving the advanced posts of the enemy, and destroying miles of the railway between Lauterburg and Strasbourg, along which, it is supposed, MacMahon was preparing to advance. The loss on both sides was very heavy, many French being made prisoners.—Some of the French journals denied that their army had lost any of their "eagles" or artillery, but King William, in the following despatch to his Queen, tells a very different story:—

"Good news! a great victory has been won by our Frederick! God be praised for his mercy! We captured 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns, 2 standards, and 6 mitrailleurs. Marshal MacMahon during the fight was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe, and lasted from 11 in the morning until 9 at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses are heavy."

A special despatch from London on the 7th, to the New York *Herald*, says:—From official news received here the situation may be summed up as follows:—The Crown Prince has driven MacMahon's army from Weissenburg, Lauterburg, and Worth, and probably compelled the evacuation of Hagenau and Strasburg. The victory of Gen. Goeben at Saarbruck and Sperheren, and the advance from Homburg, has driven Gen. Frossard's corps from Forbach and St. Avolt, and probably rendered Bitche untenable. MacMahon's corps is at present cut off at Metz. The prisoners taken by the Crown Prince and Gen. Goeben number eight thousand. Large Prussian armies are gathered at Saarlouis and in the southern part of Baden.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A special London despatch says that the latest information from the seat of war this afternoon confirms the news in every particular of the Prussian victory.—The Prussians to-day occupy St. Avold, the place where Marshal MacMahon's headquarters were located on Saturday. MacMahon's corps are in full retreat towards Nancy. It is thought he is endeavouring to form a junction with the French forces at Metz.—Gen. Frossard is falling back from the Saar River with MacMahon towards Nancy. His corps suffered heavily.

Metz has been placed hurriedly in a state of defence, and every male person in the place has been pressed into service. Gen. Ruffimere is in command of the fortifications at Metz.

Napoleon to-day established his headquarters at Chalons-sur-Marne, a point just about half way between Metz and Paris.

The whole of the Prussian reserves commenced moving yesterday, and are rapidly coming up with the Prussian advance.

The Prussian army under command of the Crown Prince Frederick William is advancing rapidly into the very heart of France, and on a "bee line" for Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Prussians claim that they will have 800,000 men on the theatre of war by this evening.

Forbach is among the strategic points gained by the Prussians in Saturday's battle, and is now held by their forces.

Napoleon telegraphs to Paris that his soldiers are full of coolness and courage, but the trial is a severe one, and will require great sacrifices and great efforts of patriotism to meet it.

The condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous. The Empress is in counsel with M. Rouher and M. Schneider.

The *Globe* says the Prussian Envoy insists on criminal proceedings against British pilots serving on French war vessels. The Trinity House has refused the demand

It is said the Orleans Princes are prodigal of their money in relieving the wounded of the French army.

The French prisoners are everywhere kindly treated.

The British Foreign Office has an imperative demand from Prussia that England shall stop shipments of coal to France, or abandon the pretence of neutrality.

The defences of Paris are officially reported nearly ready to resist the heaviest assault. The Minister of War, in a report approved by the Empress, says the National Guard is to defend the ramparts; and the void in the army is to be filled with 150,000 men, with the help of marine troops, with regiments still at disposal in France and Algeria, and the fourth battalion of each of the hundred regiments, &c.

For the defence of the country generally, the Minister says that in the Franc Tiralleurs, who are everywhere asking to be organized, we have 400,000 men; and finally, counting on the Garde Nationale Sedentaire, France can then arm 2,000,000 of defenders. Their arms are ready, and a million are still in reserve.

Latest from Fort Garry.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 5.—Messrs A. G Bannatyne, G. Chapman, R. Hastie, and W. H. Lyon have just arrived from Red River. Mr Bannatyne, who left Fort Garry on the 25th ult., says that the advance of Col. Wolseley's forces was, at last accounts, at the Lake of the Woods.

Riel was apprised of the approach of the troops, and a good understanding, it is believed, exists between him and Col. Wolseley. Riel has sent forward a party of men to assist in cutting the remaining ninety miles of road between Winnepeg and the Lake of the Woods.

Col. Wolseley's representatives had reached Riel's headquarters, and with his sanction, had issued the following proclamation in English and French, a copy fo which also appeared in the *New Nation* of the 23rd July:—

To the Loyal Inhabitants of Manitoba.

Her Majesty's Government having determined upon stationing some troops amongst you, I have been instructed by the Lieutenant-Governor commanding in British North America to proceed to Fort Garry with a force under my command. Our mission is one of peace and the sole object of the Expedition is to secure Her Majesty's sovereign authority.

Courts of law, such as are common to every portion of Her Majesty's empire will be duly established, and justice will be impartially administered to all races and classes; loyal Indians and half-breeds being as dear to the Queen as any other of her loyal subjects.

The force which I have the honour of commanding will enter your Province, representing no party in religion or politics, and will afford equal protection to the lives and property of all races and of all creeds. The strictest order of discipline will be maintained, and private property will be carefully respected.

All supplies furnished by the inhabitants to the troops will be duly paid for. Should any one consider himself injured by any individual attached to the forces, his grievance shall be promptly enquired into.

All loyal people are earnestly invited to aid me in carrying out the above mentioned objects.

(Signed),

G. J. WOLSELEY.

Riel's proclamation to the people of Red River, announcing that all political difficulties had been amicably settled, and that all rights had been generously granted by the British Government, has not come to hand.

Mr. Bannatyne represents business brightening up, and everything assuming the shape existing before the troubles.

The crops were in a most excellent condition, and unless some unforeseen circumstance intervenes the prospects are that there will be a bountiful harvest.

Most of the Red River men are out on the plains in pursuit of Buffalo, and their families are kept in a state of uneasiness at the presence in the settlement of marauding Indians, who have gathered in large numbers, and demand provisions and clothing from the poorly supplied settlers.

COLONIZATION.—The Board of management of the Colonization Society for Quebec West, held their monthly meeting yesterday, at the office, 20, Peter Street, Lower Town. Mr. J. Jones, the Agent of the Society, read and submitted a very satisfactory report of his labours in the Eastern Townships in furthering the object for which the Society was organized, viz:—Promoting the cause of British Immigration to this section of the Province. During his visit, no less than six sister societies have been started which will, acting with No. 1 of Quebec West,—give an impetus to Immigration next season, never before felt in Canada East. The Townships people have at last taken the subject into serious consideration and with their usual determination will no doubt push the scheme actively and earnestly. They have our best wishes of success and prosperity.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

The War News.

There has been no further fighting during the past week,—the rumours of a desperate engagement near Metz being as unfounded as the report of the death of the Emperor Napoleon.

There is no official news of the whereabouts of the Prussian army; and the French continue concentrating on the road to Paris. *La Liberte* says the Emperor is in the neighbourhood of Metz, and that the corps of Gen. Froissard has united with that of Gen. Bazaine, who now has 150,000 men. The Empress says the news from headquarters is re-assuring, and that immediate danger is past, all the proposed dispositions of troops having been made.

The panic at first created in Paris by the unlooked for defeat of the French troops, and the consequent expected speedy appearance of the Prussian army in sight of the capital, has apparently subsided, and been followed by intense indignation at the folly and incapacity which have brought about the present disastrous state of affairs. The Emperor is almost entirely ignored, the Ollivier Ministry is condemned and likely to be turned out of office, and a Dictatorship is anticipated, with Gen. Trochu at its head.

The young Prince Imperial, about whose "baptism by fire," the French were a few days ago so sentimental, has been hurriedly recalled from the dangerous vicinity of the advancing Prussians, and sent off for safety to the French Embassy in London.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that French diplomacy is striving to retrieve the disasters of the French army, and is making strenuous efforts for English and other intervention in the Emperor's favour, to arrest the march of the Prussians and secure allies for France.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The *Journal Officiel*, after describing the resources and patriotic spirit of the nation, which always has been an obstacle to Prussian ambition, asks what other powers would like to see Prussia making the North and Baltic Seas Prussian lakes, invading smaller States and acquiring a dangerous preponderancy? Favourable signs are already apparent. England, satisfied with the categoric assurances of France, hastens to render secure the northern frontiers of France by causing Belgian neutrality to be respected. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark the popular feeling is with France, and the Emperor of Russia gives proofs of the best understanding with France. Austria and Italy are arming, and will cause embarrassment to Prussia. French diplomacy is not more idle than French arms will be, and France will prove she has not degenerated in 1870.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Prussian *Gazette* protests against the attacks on England, whose just neutrality it approves. The North German *Gazette* is grateful for the action of South Germany, and says the Federal Government will study to reward it.

HAMBURG, Aug 8.—The river Elbe has been closed to prevent the entrance of the French fleet; but a small passage is still left open for steamer traffic.

Kingston and Madoc Railway.

The *Intelligencer*, quoting an opinion of the Kingston *Whig*, that Mr Carruthers' application to English capitalists on behalf of the K. & M. RR. will prove a failure, in consequence of the war in Europe, looks upon this statement as authoritative, and "very much regrets," &c.

As the *Whig* has varied considerably in its opinions about the Railway, since the project was first started; as the same paper's most positive opinions —as for instance with regard to the possibility of the present war—are sometimes entirely wrong; and as the Kingston Provisional Directors have been very chary about communicating railway news to the press, it will be as well to wait till we hear what report Mr Carruthers makes to the Provisional Board before giving up the scheme as defunct.

Herapath's Railway Journal, of July 16th, after alluding to the report in the MERCURY, of the meeting held at Tamworth, and quoting the resolution of the Provisional Directors, naming $300,000, as the sum that can be secured by bonuses and stock from the municipalities for the building of an iron road from Madoc to Kingston, remarks as follows:—

"Kingston is a principal station on the Grand Trunk railway. The new line would act as a feeder to the Grand Trunk, but without the Grand Trunk Madoc would doubtless have no hopes of a railway.

"In course of time we shall no doubt see many branch lines formed to the grand trunk by the residents of rich outlying districts, desiring communication with it.

"Also, in time, we shall we hope, utterly forget the trash heretofore talked about the extreme difficulty of working a railway at a decent profit in Canada."

The Free Grants in North Hastings.

A Trip to the Townships of Mayo and Carlow.

The explorers, who as stated in the MERCURY of the 30th ult., were shortly about to proceed northwards to examine the Free Grant Lands in the Townships of Mayo and Carlow, to ascertain if the country and soil were sufficiently good to offer inducements to remove and settle there, started on their expedition on Tuesday, the 2nd instant. The party consisted of Messrs. John Allt, George Kerr, and Joseph White, accompanied by Mr. C. G. Wilson and the Editor of the MERCURY. Mr. C. F. Aylsworth, who is superintending the improvements now being made on the Hastings Road, and Mr. J. H. Dunn, of Madoc, also joined the party.

Starting from the village, about nine o'clock in the morning, amply supplied with rations for a week's sojourn in the backwoods, the journey as far as the village of Millbridge, in the Township of Tudor, calls for no remark, except that for the information of others who may wish to examine the Free Grants, we may observe that so far the road is now in first rate order for the whole of that distance—fifteen miles —although just at the very point of entering Tudor, a rather rough piece very distinctly marks the termination of the County gravel road.

Here a halt was made at the New Dominion Hotel to give the horses a rest and baiting, while the travellers took their dinner, which, as has always been the case when we have had occasion to stop at mine host Golding's house, was a substantial and well-served meal.

At the Jordan, (Millbridge) the original line of the Hastings Road is exchanged for the route known, locally, as the Snow Road. This we found to be so much improved that a good span of horses, at the usual rate of teaming, would find no difficulty in drawing a load of 35 hundredweight. We proceeded on this road, ten miles, as far as Thwaites', when the horses were allowed another rest, and the expedition sat down to their first picnic meal: hot water for that almost necessary luxury in the woods—a good cup of tea—being kindly supplied by Mrs. Thwaites.

After a sufficient interval, we turned off eastwards on the way to Canniff's Mills. For the first mile and a half or so, the road, one made by the settlers, is rough and stony, and the land on either side, of course, of the same character. It soon, however, began to improve, and the first farm passed—that of Mr Baker, formerly of Rutledge's, in Huntingdon, who has been settled there only two years,—attracted attention by the excellent appearance of the crop of spring wheat. The same remark applies to the crops of peas, oats, wheat and potatoes on several other farms which lie close to the road, but which have been longer settled.

Canniff's Mills were reached about dusk, and here, some thirty miles from Madoc, the whole party were heartily welcomed by Mr McTaggart,—Mr Canniff not having returned from attending a meeting of the Council of the united townships of Tudor, Limerick, Wollaston and Cashel, of which he is Reeve.

Mr Canniff has been settled here about six years, and has erected a substantial frame house; and with the farm buildings and the grist and saw mills, the place looks like a little village. There is also a post office, which was opened at the beginning of this year, and which is known by the name of St. Ola. The mail is carried once a week to and from Thanet, and the post office is a great convenience to this and adjoining settlements.—There is also a new school-house near the Mills.—Including the Gunter settlement in Cashel, there are now some sixty families in a district, which, when we visited it ten years since, was almost a perfect wilderness.—there being at that time but two or three scattered settlers.

The expedition—as hospitably entertained by Mr Canniff as if invited guests, instead of having taken possession of his premises in the way they did—parted into two divisions the next morning—Messrs. Dunn and Allt returning to the Hastings Road with the waggon and the supplies needed when the Mississippi Road was reached; while the rest of the party were kindly furnished with a conveyance, driven by Mr McTaggart, as far as Gunter's settlement, in Cashel,—proceeding thither past the Gilmour depot shanty, and over the high ridge east of Gull Lake, till the road from Wadsworth's Lake was struck. In this neighbourhood a W. M. Church has been put up, but it is still in an unfinished condition. Near by is Hinchcliffe's school-house, in which there was a very fair attendance of scholars. Shortly after passing Hinchcliffe's Lake, the journey by waggon ended, and bidding Mr McTaggart good-bye, we proceeded to Mr Peter M. Gunter's, whose house overlooks the lake now called after him, but formerly designated Little Bass Lake by the Indians. It is the Southern extremity of Little Salmon Lake.—The crops in this section also looked well; and as an evidence of the productiveness of the soil, Mr Gunter pointed out a field of three acres, off which, last season, he sold $47 worth of hay.—Between this part and the woods, a good deal of clearing is going on.—On the road from Canniff's Mill, we noticed that the late mining excitement had extended to this region, and we were informed that some fine veins of lead were discovered; but mining is now abandoned.

It had been arranged, overnight, at Mr Canniff's, with Mr Gunter, who had accompanied the Reeve home from the Council, that he should join the party in its excursion through the long stretch of wild land which lay between his house and the junction of the Mississippi and the Creighton Roads,—the latter commencing in the Township of Mayo, and leading northwards into Carlow. This was done to afford the opportunity of judging of the character of the land intervening between the settlements in Cashel and the ascertained good land in Carlow.

Before setting out on this journey, a portion of which lay through unsurveyed territory, and which was calculated to occupy at least two days, Mr Gunter, with genuine backwoods hospitality, invited us to partake of an early dinner. Thus fortified, we were well prepared for the tramp through the woods, and donning the haversacks containing an ample supply of provisions, and the blankets for camping out at night, away we went "portaging."

For some distance, the route lay through clearings, but on lot 19 in the 6th concession of Cashel, we fairly plunged into the real, original, primeval forest —as unsubdued, except by the lumbermen's operations, as it existed before a white man ever set foot on the continent of America,—with loud cheers.

From this point we found the full benefit of Mr. Gunter's experienced guidance. Without him, the course must have been steered by compass, which would have brought us frequently to the shores of the numerous lakes with which this part of the country is intersected. As it was, he led us by a route which avoided Salmon and Devil Lake, and across Beaver Creek at a spot where it flows through a subterranean channel, out of sight. One reason for this circuitous route was, as before mentioned, that our guide might point out the tracts of good land, which are found in the interior of Cashel by thousands of acres together. We passed through a good deal of pine lands, but in the hardwood tracts, the soil exposed by the roots of upturned trees was pronounced of good quality, and Mr. Gunter assured us, that if time had permitted, he could have shown us large blocks of land, of superior quality to any we passed over.

Soon after entering the woods, the weather, which had been previously showery, settled down into a steady rain, and in a couple of hours the pace at

which the rest of the company—who were all first-rate travellers—went ahead, began to tell upon the editor, unaccustomed to this sort of exercise. The addition of some pounds of water to an already too heavy coat, further delayed his progress, and by six o'clock, on his account, the rest of his companions decided to camp for the night. The spot selected was immediately south of the watershed between Beaver Creek and the Mississippi river—or the height of land on one side of which the streams of Hastings County flow south, and on the other north. With a blazing fire kept up all night, none suffered any inconvenience from sleeping on a bed of brush, after the day's wetting.

Resuming the march about six o'clock the next morning, we reached the town line between Cashel and Mayo about 9 o'clock, the country between the camp and that point being rough and uninviting. For about four miles north of the southern boundary of Mayo, the land is unsurveyed—and much intersected by lakes, of various sizes, several of which we struck. Passing around these lakes made the way considerably longer than it would be were a practicable route blazed out, and it was not until we were about to camp again for the night that we struck at last into surveyed territory, on lot No. 16 in the 7th concession of Mayo, near a small lake, about half a mile from that marked Limestone Lake on the surveyed map of the township. The day's tramp had been so fatiguing that as soon as supper was over, all were wrapped in their blankets and ready for sleep. There was rain, with some little thunder and lightning in the early part of the night, but with a brush hut over head, it caused no inconvenience.

From this point, there was no difficulty in making a bee line for the Mississippi Road—there being the head of only one lake to pass around on the line. The land visibly improved as the Mississippi Road was neared, and on emerging from the woods into that evidence of approaching civilization, the party gave vent to their satisfaction in a series of hearty cheers, including three for the "Press," which was duly acknowleged by the representative present.

(To be continued.)

Madoc Township Council.

The Council met in the Town-Hall on Monday, the 8th instant.—The rate for the year was levied, and it was found that in order to clear off a balance of $1,254, and to meet the County and Township expenses for the year, it was necessary to levy the same rate as last year—2½ cents on the dollar—A grant of $20 was made for the bridge at St. Charles's, to be laid out under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Dunn; $20 on the road from S. to R. Mullett's; and $15 on the Windfall hill in the 4th concession.—A grant of $50 was also given to the village, for sidewalks, on condition of the village contributing an additional $25—to be laid out under the superintendence of the Councillors in the village.

☞ The weather continues sultry, with occasional thunder, lightning and rain.

DIED.

Died at his residence, Tudor, County of Hastings, Ontario, on Tuesday the 9th current, JOHN LLOYD, Esq., of Lisheen Castle, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 69 years 6 months and 5 days. He was nephew of Lord Gort, Lochwater Castle, Galway, Ireland, and was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, England, along with Lord Regina, and other noblemen of that period. He was on the Commission of the Peace in Ireland for 40 years, and in the County of Hastings, Ontario, for 7 years. Friends will please accept this notice of his death.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, August 1st, 1870.

Best, Wm
Burns, J and J R
Brady, Richard
Bentley, L
Beatty, W B
Braun, Mrs
Cooney, Wm
Cooney, W J
Dawson, Jacob
Ferguson, Robt T
Frise, Mrs
Hoskins, Samuel
Harmin, J P
Keene, Jno
Lahey, James
Lightburn, S
McKinnon, Jno 2
Murdock, Wm
McGowen Jno
Mitchell, Wm
McGuire, J
Prescott, Edward
Phillips, M
Plato, Jno
Perrault, H
Robertson, Jas
Reynolds, Sidney
Sager, Wm
Thompson, Mrs Susan
Wanamaker, Miss C

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

Teachers' Examination.

List of Teachers who obtained Certificates from the North Hastings Board of Public Instruction, 4th August, 1870:—

FIRST CLASS.

John Irwin	199	Ruth Ashley	194
Robert Wiggins	197	Thomas McShea	194
Fletcher Embury	193.		

SECOND CLASS.

George Sherry	182	J. A. Sexsmith	155
Robert Broadworth	181	Allan Embury	154
Mary A. Robertson	176	Thomas Howatson	153
Sarah Clark	174	Wm H. Minchin	150
Jessie J. Allan	171	Susan B. Allan	149
Aaron J. Couch	170	Harriett Reid	147
Christina Robertson	165	George Wiggins	142
Wm P. Chisholm	161	Mary Sullivan	142
Robert Lennox	160	Thomas Elliott	141

THIRD CLASS.

Elizabeth Downs	139	Margaret Shannon	113
Welthia Cook	137	Sarah A. Cooper	112
Sarah Barker	136	Fanny Rutledge	112
John Lafave	136	William Seymour	112
Emma Barker	133	Alice Bailey	110
Alice Barker	131	Melissa Phillips	110
Eliza J. Wiggins	129	Jane Larkins	110
Margaret Moreau	125	Sarah Coulson	110
Elizabeth McDade	124	Mary S. Carleton	109
Silas Lennox	123	Francis J. Carlton	107
Agnes E. Jones	123	Martin Baker	105
Maggie Bamber	119	Robert Preston	104
Margaret Harvey	117	Christina Irwin	104
Francis R. Burd	116	Melissa Cook	103
Alexander Howe	116	Mary Squires	102
Wm A. Dafoe	116	Mary Heagle	102
Mary J. Howe	115	Lizzie Bamber	102
Hannah Eagleson	115	Lucy Bailey	100
Rose Larkin	115	Eva Lewis	99
Sarah Carleton	115	Wm P. Brown	97
Margaret Meagher	114	Edith Howell	96
Maggie Munhaus	94.		

Number of Candidates 81
1st Class Certificates 5
2nd " " 18
3rd " " 43
Failed 15
81

Of the 43 Certificates of the 3rd class, 32 are for six months only.

G. H. BOULTER, M.D.,
Chairman.

T. S. AGAR,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 Reward!

LOST, a REVOLVER, about midway between Madoc Village and Hazzard's Corners, on the evening of Monday, August 8th,—the five cells of which were charged. The finder will receive the above reward, and confer a favour by leaving it at this Office, or at the Store of R. M. CLARKE & SON, Belleville.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,
STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

STEEL PLOUGHS
AND
WOOD'S
MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at $10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 4½ feet, at $75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, $90,00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE WILD LOT, being Lot number Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of TUDOR, in the County of Hastings. For sale on easy terms of payment. Apply to Messrs. ROSS, BELL & HOLDEN, at Belleville.

July 6th, 1870.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with. Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29½ Montreal.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC.

THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29½ Montreal.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
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THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

Markets.

MADOC.—Nothing offering, farmers being busy harvesting.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,20. Barley, none offering. Rye, 55c. Oats, 45c to 50c. Peas, 65c to 70c.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Charles Dickens, jr., has bought in the property of his late father at auction.

A nugget of gold, weighing 93 lbs., has been found in Victoria, New South Wales.

The New Zealand gold fields are improving in value.

The salt wells are taxed to their utmost to supply the Dominion, and have orders a month ahead. A vessel called at Goderich the other day for 2,500 barrels, but could not obtain a tithe of that quantity.

The farmers residing in the vicinity of Quebec, report a new insect this year, which is making great ravages in the oat crop. The bug or insect differs entirely from that of last year.

The heat in England this summer has been three degrees above the average of the last fifty years. At Vienna lately all the theatres closed on account of the excessively warm weather.

The war despatches say that the French veterans wept when they first perceived the young Prince Imperial on the field of battle. What will they do, then, asks the *Globe*, when they see old Moltke?

The Statistical Office of Sweden publishes a report on the census of that country, showing that in two years the population, which is 4,172,080, has decreased by 22,601. Hitherto, since 1810, there had always been an augmentation.

A splendid gold watch, worth $150, was presented to Mr Charles Mair, at Belleville, last Friday night. Inside of the case of the watch are inscribed the words:—"Presented by the people of Belleville to Charles Mair, Esq., for his loyalty at Red River."

Fort Henry, at Kingston, was practically abandoned last week, and on Thursday the noon gun was silent for the first time in fifty-eight years. The noon discharge was first instituted in 1812 by the then town major Corbett, and in all the intervening time had not failed once to denote the mid-day hour.

A Brooklyn millionnaire offers to raise and equip an Irish regiment to fight under Marshal McMahon, the French general of Irish extraction. An Irish legion is now recruiting in Brooklyn to aid Ireland if England is drawn into war. The men are to be armed with breech loading rifles.

The Evening Mail represents that landlords are having a fearfully hard time in New York. Rents are down to ante-war figures, and on the side streets, from Fortieth to Sixteenth, at least every tenth house bears a sign "To Let," and in some instances the placards of half a dozen agents are displayed on the same building.

Last spring the Rev. Mr Lewis, of Maitland, gallantly rescued Capt. Hayes, who had broken through the ice on the St. Lawrence. Last Sunday, after service, his churchwardens presented him with a medal which the Royal Humane Society of England had sent out to the Rev. Mr Lewis for his heroic conduct.

Thirty thousand and ninety-one dollars were collected in duties at Belleville for the fiscal year ending June 30; $24,431 was the amount received in 1869, and $18,503 the year previous, showing a marked and steady increase. The *Intelligencer* says this is nearly at the rate of 200 per cent. over the average collections for the preceding ten years.

The first consignment of iron for the Toronto and Nipissing Railway having arrived, and the remainder being now on its way, the Uxbridge Journal trusts the contractors will push the grading to completion, so that the track may be laid without interruption. One locomotive, built at Kingston, is now ready, and the contract for the tank houses has been taken by Mr Wheler, of Uxbridge, who is bound to complete the one at Scarboro' junction within ten days.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur, attended by Col. Elphinstone and Lieut. Pickard, arrived at Osborne on July 19th, from Canada. His Royal Highness was met at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, by the Queen, Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, on his landing from Her Majesty's yacht Alberta, from Her Majesty's ship Crocodile, Captain G. H. Parkin. Col. G. A. Maude was in attendance upon Her Majesty, on horseback.

The Volunteers from the county of Wentworth, who have returned from their camp drill, complain very much of the Government's neglect to pay them in due time. Many of the volunteers are good mechanics, whose wages ceased while they were in camp, and a little money would have been useful to them after they had willingly spent nearly a fortnight from their work. The Hamilton Times censures the Government for not having the money ready when the camp was mustered out, but observes there is no use being astonished at anything the present Government does.

Mr J. A. Donaldson, the Immigrant Agent at the port of Toronto, informs us that, during the months of April, May, June and July this year, the number accommodated at the agency was 8,029. During the corresponding months of last year, the number was 6,839; showing an increase of 1,190. A much larger number remained at points east of Toronto this year than last.—*Telegraph.*

We learn that Mr. McKenzie Bowell, M.P., of Belleville, Provincial Grand Master for Ontario East, has resigned his office of Grand Master of that lodge. The reason for this step is, we understand, that Mr. Bowell was elected recently Grand Master for British America, and consequently has given up the Provincial Grand Maatership. By this resignation of Mr. Bowell, Mr. H. S. McDonald, of Brockville, Senior Deputy Grand Master, becomes Grand Master for Ontario East.—*Brockville British Canadian.*

The Kingston *Whig* says:—"As appointed, the Royal Artillery were removed from Fort Henry on Monday, and are now en route to Quebec to join their battery. The R. C. Rifles also moved down to the city, and now occupy portions of the Tete de Pont barracks. A sergeant's guard of the former R. C. Rifles (now 60th Rifles Volunteers) is all that is left to garrison this second strongest post in North America. The circumstance is one of peculiar interest at this critical period in the affairs of European States, and if small straws demonstrate the particular direction in which the wind blows, this persistent disarmament would imply that Great Britain had nothing to fear in the way of embroilment in the continental squabble."

Frank Thorne, who has been advertised to leap, on the 13th instant, from the Suspension Bridge into the Niagara River, a distance of 195 feet, on Wednesday of last week made a preliminary jump from the top of Watson's Elevator into the Buffalo River. The distance from the roof of the building to the surface of the water was at first called 180 feet, but is stated to be really 125 feet. He made the leap feet foremost, with legs kept together, and hands close to his side, and arms close to his body. He maintained this position for about a third of the descent, when he spread his legs apart, and to the horror of thousands of spectators, fell sprawling the rest of the distance. In a trifle less than three seconds from the time of making the leap he struck the water, the right side meeting the collision, and at once disappeared. When taken out, he was at first thought to be fatally injured, but at last accounts he was out of danger. Thorne professed for a time to be bound to keep his engagement to make his jump into Niagara, but afterwards seemed inclined to listen to the advice not to attempt it.

Progress upon the International bridge, says the Welland *Telegraph*, is quite fair, and the prospects are that, unless accidents intervene, the contractors will faithfully carry out their stipulations. Already one caisson has been launched, and the work of filling it with concrete advances rapidly. This filling operation is for the purpose of sinking it in its permanent position on the river bed. Wednesday the caisson got aground, having been too deeply filled for the depth of water, and quite an amount of labour was expended to get it afloat again. Finally Captain James Haggart procured the services of the tug Ball, and at a late hour in the evening the caisson was again floated. The bridge officials talk of building a large tug for their own use.

STRANGLED.—A little girl about nine years of age, the daughter of a farmer living near Parham, township of Hinchinbrooke, was accidentally strangled on Thursday afternoon. It appears the child had been locked up in the house for safe keeping in the absence of her parents, and wishing to get outside had attempted to go through a lifted window, feet first, when just as she was about to leave go her hold and drop to the ground, the sash fell suddenly across her neck, so completely strangling her that she was found dead a short time afterwards.—*Kingston News.*

An extraordinary elopement has taken place across the lake, the facts of which are thus narrated by the St. Catharines *Journal*:—"Niagara is just now considerably excited over an elopement which took place in that village on Tuesday. In the village there has resided for a number of years—how many the oldest inhabitants cannot tell—a pensioner named Jones. Many years ago this recipient of a grateful country's bounty lost the partner of his youth at the allotted threescore and ten, and now he can boast of having seen 108 summers and winters—a fact which discharge papers prove. It was thought, of course that Mr. Jones would never again take a partner for better or worse, and therefore the surprise of the garrulous villagers may be imagined when on Tuesday (yesterday) a report was circulated that he had eloped to Youngstown with a widow named Graham, where the twain where made one flesh. We imagine that Jones was the oldest bridegroom who ever was in Canada, perhaps America. Indeed, it is questionable if there ever was another case of 106 and 40 years uniting. We wish both a happy honey-moon and extended prosperity. Jones does not forfeit his pension by marrying, and no doubt expects by the time the census is taken in 1871 to add another Jones to the long list previously reported."

VARIETIES.

What is that which ties two persons, but only touches one?—A wedding ring.

"Gone up the flue" is the California saying for a man who has failed in a financial project.

A veteran was relating his exploits to a crowd of boys, and mentioned having been in five engagements. "That's nothing," broke in a little fellow. "My sister Sarah's been engaged eleven times."

A Columbus photographer presented a revolver at the head of a gentleman who was sitting for his photograph, with the cheering remark: "My reputation as an artist is at stake. If you don't look smilling I'll blow your brains out." He smiled.

A courteous Frenchman, in reply to a question why ladies where not admitted into the Chamber of Deputies, said, that to be a member it was requisite to be forty years of age, and it was impossible to suppose that any lady would reach that unseemly age.

It is said of a distinguished member of the bar, who at the beginning of his practice, secured the acquittal of a client for stealing a cow, when told that his kindness could never be repaid, as the defendant was very poor, replied, "Oh, I'll let him off easy—I'll take the cow."

An acquaintance from the country having visited some friends, and being about to depart, presented a little boy, one of the family, with half-a-crown in the presence of his mother. "Please is it a good one?" asked the little fellow. "Of course it is," replied the gentleman, surprised. "Why do you ask?"—"Because I'd rather have a bad one, and then they'll let me keep it. If I get any good money it goes into the bank, and I never get it again."

One of the most elaborate attempts at a punning joke is told in a book entitled *Recollections of Oxford*. "Dr. Barton, Warden of Merton, gave a dinner one day, and invited Mr. Rook, of his own college; Mr. Crowe, of New College; Mr. Woodcock, of Christchurch; and Mr. Partridge, of Brazenose—who, according to express invitation, were punctual at five o'clock. 'Well, gentlemen,' said the wit, 'I think I have got almost all the birds of the air, but we must wait a little for one bird more.' Mr. Birdmore had been expressly invited for half-past five.

An amusing incident in the House of Commons is noticed by a London correspondent. The House was discussing the civil service estimates, and in the vote for mining inspectors there was an item for "clerical assistance." Thereupon Mr. Muntz, of Birmingham, rose and objected. He did not, he said, know that the mining inspectors were such very wicked people that they required clergymen to be kept to look specially after their spiritual condition. The House roared, and the honourable member himself joined as heartily as any one in the laugh when some of his friends near him explained that by "clerical assistance" was meant the assistance of clerks, and not of clergymen.

COLOUR.—A woman purchasing some cups and saucers, was asked what colour she would have—"Why, I ain't particular; any colour that won't show the dirt."

TRADE REPORTS.—With regard to articles of merchandise, we find that iron is firm, but india-rubber is a little yielding. Chloroform is still a drug in the market, and mill-stones are difficult to move. Oysters yesterday were opened quietly, and ultimately went down lower. Lead is rather heavy, but tin is eagerly sought for. A prospectus has been issued of a new Aquarium Company; but the tendency is to throw cold water upon it. The Tobacco Loan still remains popular, borrowers of cigars being easily found.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 397. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Free Grants in North Hastings.

A Trip to the Townships of Mayo and Carlow.

(CONTINUED.)

A two days' tramp through the woods—taking, for a good part of the distance, as nearly a "bee line" as the lakes on the route would allow, and over great trunks of fallen trees, up hills and down tangled gullies, through brush always that was constantly knocking the hat off one's head, scratching face and hands, and tearing holes in one's clothes,—through long stretches of swamp, across marshes on the borders of the lakes, and over beaver dams at their outlets,—is all very well in its way, and by way of a change from the monotony and drudgery of everyday business,—but it is not so easy [illegible] a style of journeying as to fail to make one appreciate a well-made road, such as we found the Mississippi Road, from the point where we struck into it, to its junction with the Hastings Road at York River, fifty miles north of Madoc.—The road is completed only about four miles east of the Creighton Road,—a break of 14 miles of wild land then intervening between it and the finished part of the eastern section, which crosses the Addington Road.

The road, in this part of Mayo, is broad and comparatively level, but there being no settlers—or at least no clearings visible, it is but little travelled, and so well covered with grass as to look as if it had been seeded down. The land on either side appeared to be of excellent quality, with an abundance of fine hardwood timber; though at no great distance back from it, to the south, there was a rather high range of hills; and had the road, in the fashion of the Hastings Road, been carried over, instead of at the foot of them, the country would doubtless have been pronounced not fit for settlement.

In a short time we came in sight of Messrs. Dunn and Allt, who had gone round by the Hastings Road with the waggon, saddle horses, and provisions, and were waiting for the rest of the party to rejoin them, at the

CREIGHTON ROAD,

which commences about the centre of the township of Mayo, and runs northwardly through Carlow as far as the Conroy Farm on the York River, a few miles above its junction with the Mississippi River, when, as one stream they fall into the Madawaska, in the township of Raglan, Renfrew county, on its way southerly to the Ottawa River.

This road was constructed last year, under the superintendence of Mr C. F. Aylsworth, P.L.S., (who surveyed the township in 1866,) upon his recommendation, supported, we believe, by the representations of Mr Bowell, M.P., and Dr Boulter, M.P.P., after their visit to this section for the purpose of satisfying themselves that there was land well adapted for settlement in the rear townships of Hastings Country. The sum appropriated, for the mere labour of cutting the road through the woods, grubbing out stumps, &c., was only $100 per mile; and for that amount, a road has been made, over which loads of 1500 cwt. can be conveyed, and along which we rode the entire distance in a light waggon, with less inconvenience than in bygone days we have experienced in Madoc.

Up this road, however, in the first place, we all walked as far as the first settler's, Mr Bruce's, place, where the horses were resting: and here we also called up for a time, and took our dinner, in a free and easy style, by the road-side, obtaining hot water for the refreshing cup of tea from Mrs. Bruce, and a supply of fresh, cool cucumbers from her garden.—Later over, away we went again, some in the waggon, some on horseback, and some on foot. The road is made in as nearly a straight line as possible, and consequently,—in some cases to their dissatisfaction—passes occasionally right through the farms of those who had "squatted" before the road was thought of. To save their crops, without the expense of fencing at present, bars are put up across the road in some places, but those obstructions are of course only temporary. Passing right through some of the clearings, in this way, the explorers had a good opportunity of judging of the land and the crops.—The soil, as far as seen, is much more free from rock and stone than is the case, generally, throughout the township of Madoc; and the crops were most luxuriant—the oats, in some cases, standing five feet high, and the wheat yielding so abundantly that the settlers evidently had enough and to spare till next year's harvest.

Several such flourishing looking spots were passed in the course of the ten miles travelled before the farm of Mr Wilson, the Reeve of Carlow, was reached: but most of the clearings, on the land already taken up, were out of sight of the road. In these ten miles we passed but one spot, of a few rods in length, where the road was decidedly rough and stony; and we passed several streams—the absence of which had been previously noticeable while on and near the height of land. Several settlers were busy burning on their new clearings; and we observed but one empty log-hut, the owner of which, we were informed, had only removed further back on his lot.

Arrived at Mr Wilson's, we found ourselves in an extensive and well cultivated clearing, with capacious farm buildings, and the frame of a commodious and substantial dwelling-house, unfinished, from the difficulty of obtaining lumber: of which, more anon. Here, as elsewhere throughout the trip, the whole party received a right hearty welcome; and before being allowed to continue their journey on to the Conroy Farm, were required to stop and partake of another dinner.—By way of the Hastings Road, we were just 101 miles from Belleville, and had still some four or five miles further to go, before we we reached the farm, which Mr Aylsworth wished us to see before we began to retrace our steps.—Looking across the clearings here we could see, to the east, the valley of the Mississippi, and beyond, the hills in the township of Raglan, which (as we know we have some Leicestershire men among our readers) we may mention reminded us somewhat of the boldest parts of the scenery in Charnwood Forest.

The Conroy Farm is some 300 acres in extent, and has been cleared and cropped for 30 years, and the soil still produces a liberal return.—In fact, like the Egan Farm, a few miles away to the south-west, it is a practical refutation of the assertion that has frequently been made on behalf of the lumbermen, that this part of the Province is unfit for settlement.

But a brief stay was made here, and after a short voyage on the York River in a birch bark canoe, up to the place which was pointed out as that where Mr Bowell forded the river on horseback on the occasion of his visit, we bade farewell to our our newly-made friends, and turned southwards again to Mr Wilson's, where all stopped for the night. Soon after supper, some of the boys lost little time in turning in to their roosts for the night, while others sauntered about in the moonlight, exchanging opinions about the appearance of the country, and the inducements for or the advantages of taking up land thereabouts, and generally picking up information about the

CARLOW SETTLEMENT.

Along the line of the Creighton, or Mayo and Carlow Road, there are already about sixty-five (65) settlers, most of whom have come in from the east, by way of Renfrew; and more than half of whom were squatters, who took up their lots before these townships were surveyed. When these enterprising pioneers petitioned to have the survey made, what do our readers suppose the answer from Ottawa was? Why, that the Government had good authority for believing that there was not good land enough in those townships for five farms! Nothing daunted—as why should they be, with the Conroy Farm before them?—the settlers stuck to their point, and finally Carlow was surveyed in 1866 by Mr Aylsworth. Since that time the Crown Lands have been transferred to the Province of Ontario, and these Townships, with others on the west side of the Hastings Road, are now open to settlement on the Free Grant system. Under it, these squatters, who were the first to lead the way in settling this fine tract of land, are allowed the privilege of buying the lots they have improved, while those settlers who have come in since 1868 are granted free lots of 200 acres. There may

(*Continued on third page.*)

"A Letter from Old Hickory."

To the Editor of the British Whig.

"SIR,—May I be permitted the liberty of asking what has become of the Madoc Railway? What are the Directors about? Have the Stock Books been opened yet? If so, how much Stock has been subscribed, and by whom? Surely these smart business men, the Directors, must have known that before the concern could be floated "abroad" the enterprize must have been started on the basis of a local subscription to the Stock of the Company. Have the Directors invested one penny in the Company yet? In fact, have they done anything except bungling since the conception of the scheme, and laying their hands on $300 of the corporation money? Oh yes, that "butter and egg report," so well and ably written that is to the fore. By the bye has the egg report been sent home to the head Financier. It might assist him in operating in the English market. Is it true that the Finance Committee say that the city taxes will have to be raised this year or the city go further into debt? Increased taxation in old Kingston, capital! How will that look in the face of the Mayor's assurance that the city would be out of debt next year? Fine time to pay that $50,000 bonus, voted last spring. Who is responsible for that $300 abstracted from the City Treasury? Mr. Chamberlain, have you a legal voucher for that money? Some talk about a Bill in Chancery to compel you to replace those funds. If the Directors wish to sport money, let it be their own, honest men would say. Would it not be well to ask the Mayor of Bridgewater just now to help to raise the wind? It will require his efforts, backed by the well-known ability of the Mayor of Kingston, and perhaps a long-winded resolution of the Board of Trade, to stir things up. That little bill of the Solicitor's has not been paid yet. The printers, poor devils, too, for all the work they have done to make the affair popular, are out of pocket, and that "Wood" account for travelling expenses is considerably in arrear. We will say nothing of the sundry champagne spreads. Let them pass! They say Madoc is languishing, for 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick,' and that the wood jobbers and Railway schemers are nonplussed. Ah, what clever fellows these Directors are to be sure. Full of enterprize; men of vast experience and wonderful Grit! It is said that at the next meeting of the Council, tenders will be asked for the removal of that wooden railway model placed on exhibition last fall in the City Building. Alas! poor Wooden Railway. Sic transit gloria.

"OLD HICKORY.

Kingston, Aug. 10, 1870."

THE ALLEGED RED RIVER AMNESTY.—Some three weeks since it was very positively asserted that a general amnesty to all concerned in the Red River disturbances—including, of course, Riel—had been granted by the Imperial authorities under the advice of the Canadian Government, and that the expedition had been recalled. The news was received with a general degree of indignation throughout the country, which foreboded disaster to the present Government as soon as Parliament meets again, if the report proved to be true. So now, after a somewhat longer delay than there need have been, seeing what information they had to impart, the organs at Ottawa announce that these statements were and are without a shadow of foundation, and were falsely concocted to impose upon the opposition, and to injure the Government. The Ottawa *Citizen* further says:—

"A good deal has been written, and more thought, about a presumed proclamation of amnesty to Riel and his fellow insurgents at Winnipeg. We believe that we may state the following as authentic: The Canadian Government has not, nor has any member of it, applied to the Imperial authorities to grant an amnesty to the persons concerned in the disturbances in the Northwest, but it is well understood, or at least believed, by the members of the Ministry, that if any amnesty at all is proclaimed, those persons actually concerned in the murder of Scott will be specially excepted from it. In regard to them the law will be allowed to take its course. We make this statement with all confidence."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

The War in Europe.

After some days of inaction and apparent indecision, following their first successes, the Prussians resumed their invasion of French territory towards the end of last week, and by sheer force of numbers steadily drove the French before them. The brief delay afforded to the latter proved insufficient to enable them to re-organize enough to continue their retreat, without being seriously harassed. The telegraphic despatches are somewhat contradictory as to results, and vague as to details; but the Prussians claim to have captured Pfalzburg, the key of the Vosges,—a district which it was thought the Prussians would have much difficulty in forcing,—25 miles beyond Strasburg, and to have invested the latter city, which was further reported to have capitulated after a short bombardment. The French admit the capture of some unimportant posts, but deny that any of the more important places have surrendered to the enemy. However that may be, the Prussians are clearly on French soil in so great force, as to be able to leave sufficient troops to watch and lock up the garrisons defending these strong holds, while the main body closely follows up the retreating French army. On Friday, Marshal MacMahon evacuated the town of Nancy on the approach of the Crown Prince and his division of the Prussian armies; and since that time, desperate fighting has been going on at and around the strongly fortified city of Metz. Both sides claim to have had the best of these engagements, the Prussians asserting that they drove the French, with great loss, to the shelter of the walls; while the French say that they triumphantly repelled the Prussian attacks. As, however, the battles of Sunday and Monday are said to have been fought between Metz and Verdun (which latter place is between Metz and Paris), the Prussians must have pursued the French some distance beyond the river Moselle, and for a time at least have gained a very decided advantage.

In fact, so far, the French have been outnumbered and outgeneralled at every point, and their troops have fought, however bravely, under every disadvantage, being insufficiently supplied both with ammunition and provisions. Upwards of seventy thousand are reported to have been taken prisoners, and their losses in war materials and supplies must have been immense.

The Germans claim to have a million men on French soil; while the French, so generally supposed to be pre-eminently a military people, do not appear to have been able to get together, as yet, a third of that number to oppose them. The people, however, though staggered by the sudden and unexpected reverses they have met with, and indignant at the blundering which has caused them, appear to be thoroughly united in their determination to make every effort to repel the invasion: and the Government, at least, affects to believe that the worst is over, and that some strategical movements, promising ultimate success, are now in progress. Of course, the further the Prussians advance into France, the more perilous would be their position in case of meeting with a decisive defeat; but the rumour, and its alleged confirmation, that the Empress Eugenie has applied to the Belgian Government for permission to traverse that country on her way to England, indicates that the possibility of the Prussian army entering Paris is fully recognized.

Napoleon is said to be much dejected, and to have declared that he will conquer or die. It is confidently predicted that the days of his reign and dynasty are numbered; but he has weathered the first outburst of Parisian indignation, and if he succeeds in checking the Prussians at Chalons—halfway between the frontier and Paris—he will regain sufficient military reputation to neutralize the discontent of his domestic foes for some time.—The report that the Prince Imperial was sent to London has been contradicted, and re-affirmed; but he is now said to be with the Emperor.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The following official news is just bulletined at the office of the Minister of War:—

The Department of War has just received news from the army, which continues to carry out the movement combined after the brilliant combat on Sunday night.

Two divisions of the enemy sought to intercept the French march and were repulsed.

The Emperor has arrived at Chalons, where he is organizing large forces.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The following official despatches have been made public:—

METZ, Aug. 17, 3 p. m.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravellotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily.

[Gravellotte is a small village six miles south-west of Metz and two miles west of the Moselle.]

LONDON, August 17.—The Paris journals confess their inability to explain the course of recent military events, in consequence of the confusion of dates and lack of authentic advices.

Three nephews of Bernadotte have joined the French army.

Count Chambord, the Countess Montalembert, and other French legitimists, have lent their estates to the military authorities for hospital uses.

PARIS, August 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following notification of the blockade of the coast of the North German and Prussian States:—

"We, the undersigned Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the Emperor of the French in the North Sea, considering the state of the war between France and Prussia, as well as the States of the North German Confederation, in virtue of the power in us vested, declare that from and after the 15th day of August, 1870, the coasts of Prussia and North German Confederation, extending from the Island of Borkneu to the mouth of the Eider, with all its ports, harbours, rivers, roads, &c., in a state of effective blockade, by the naval forces placed in our command; and that friendly or neutral vessels shall be allowed ten days in which to finish loading and quit the blockade ports. Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through the said blockade, according to the international laws and treaty now in force with neutral powers.

"Given on board the French Emperor's ironclad *Magnanime*, stationed between the English island of Lieligoland and the Prussian coast, 12th day of August, 1870, by the Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief.

(" Signed),

"FOURICHON."

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The *World's* London special says:—We have no account of the French victory at the crossing of the Moselle but the Emperor's official despatch. There are rumours though to-night that the Prussians have suffered a most serious defeat, with enormous losses of men, and have been driven back to the river. These do not come from the French Government, which manifests a singular indifference to public opinion.

LONDON, August 15.—A successful meeting was held to-day of the British Volunteer Artillery Association, at which there was much enthusiasm. The British army is rapidly recruiting, and at the Clubs and elsewhere a feeling is hourly gaining ground that Europe is in danger from the military preponderance of Germany, and that England must be prepared to maintain her traditional policy of keeping the North Sea out of the control of any preponderating military power whatever.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Private telegrams from Europe to the bankers to-day state that Count Palikao has officially announced that the Prussians have abandoned all attempts to prevent the junction of the French forces, and have retreated to Commercy; that Marshal Bazaine commands the new army which is to take the field with the army of the Rhine; that Marshal MeMahon reached Chalons on Saturday morning last; and that the French army, on Sunday, turned upon two Prussian divisions harassing their rear, and repulsed them.

☞ The Kingston *Daily Whig*, of Tuesday, contains the following, in reply to our remarks of last week:—

"MADOC RAILWAY.—It may be as you say, Mr. Mercury, but the information you speak of *did* come from a Director. No one here said the scheme was defunct, and the manner in which you speak of that contingency would make it appear that there is some wavering on the left of the line, in your direction. Steady! In truth, the project is only delayed until the close of the present war shall bring with it a return of monetary quietude and security, so that an application for a loan may be made successfully, when the work, all will find, will yet go bravely on."

All right, Mr Whig; we are glad to see you toe the mark, and declare your unwavering faith in the Railway. We can easily believe your information came from a Director—as we have heard a similar belief expressed here as to the effect of the war; but seeing that the deputation to England on behalf of the Muskoka Railway are reported to have been successful—notwithstanding the war—we still wait till Mr Carruthers is heard from at the Board before being convinced that *he* has failed where others have succeeded.

☞ On the first page will be found another of "Old Hickory's" amusingly savage attacks on the Railway and all connected with it.

A Church for the Jordan.

A meeting of the Church of England people in and about Millbridge was held last Monday, for the purpose of taking steps towards erecting a Church. The attendance would probably have been larger were it not for the very busy time of harvesting. However enough were present to transact business. The Incumbent, Rev. Mr. Mockridge, was in the chair, and Wm. Harper, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The feeling of the meeting was strongly in favor of erecting a neat substantial church as soon as possible, and a building committee was at once appointed. Capt. Norman offers a site and enough land for a burying ground, but preferred to work for the cause outside and not be on committee. After discussing various matters in connection with the cause the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the building Committee was then held and they being empowered to add to their numbers, appointed Capt. Norman as a member and talked over the size, design, &c., of the proposed building. The chairman offered to procure plans of churches at a distance which he thought would suit. The committee then adjourned till Saturday, the 3rd of September, to receive and discuss whatever plans may be procured.

The Building committee is formed as follows:—

Rev. Mr. Mockridge, Chairman; Mr Harper, Secretary; Mr. Tivy, Mr. Pigden, Mr. John Smith, Sr., Mr. Joseph Ray, and Capt. Norman.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with. Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 294 Montreal.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC.

THAT plessantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 294 Montreal.

The Free Grants.

(*Continued from first page.*)

be, and no doubt are, sufficient reasons why the Commissioner is compelled to adopt this course and require those who have squatted to pay for their lots, as they expected to have to do, when they first took up land; but this policy is nevertheless felt by the earliest settlers to be unjust towards them, when the disadvantages under which the district labours, from its distance from all markets whence they must draw many of their necessary supplies, are so great, that the Government finds it necessary to offer the land free, in order to encourage settlement on an extensive scale. Another grievance of which the settlers complain is, that although Mr Bartlett was willing to put up a saw-mill, on condition that he should be allowed to purchase a sufficient number of logs to insure work enough to justify incurring the expense of erecting the mill,—the answer from the Department to his request for permission to do so, was, we were informed, that he could obtain only such an amount of logs as the settlers might bring to be sawn for their own use. As this would not have justified the outlay, the settlers are still deprived of a sawmill: and although there are six mills within a circuit of 26 miles, all the lumber out at them is taken for local use—and consequently, where larger houses would be substituted in Carlow for the small log hut, they are at present, even when commenced, obliged to be left unfinished, from the impossibility of procuring the needed supply of lumber. However, this difficulty, we hope, may be soon surmounted, as a promise has been made of a sufficient reserve of pine timber for the use of the settlers.

Carlow and Mayo were organized into a municipality at the beginning of the present year. The following are the members of the Council—James Wilson, Reeve; W. Wadsworth, W. Hynes, Edward Bartlett, and Darius Vandusen, Councillors. Township Clerk, J. R. Hamilton.

There is a Post Office in the settlement, not far from Mr Wilson's, which is named "Boulter," after the M.P.P. for North Hastings. Mr R. Grant is Postmaster.

There is a School-house, for section No. 1, on lot 8 in the 7th concession. The Trustees are R. Grant, A. Telford, and Robert McLean.

Another School-house is also now being built on lot 20 in the 3rd concession, and is expected to be finished by December next. Trustees—W. Parkhurst, John Stewart, and Jeremiah Vandusen.

The settlers appear to be thriving, and—except on the points above mentioned—contented. Quite an addition to their number is expected, as soon as sleighing sets in, from the parts whence the earliest settlers came. As before noted, the settlement is 100 miles from Belleville, which can only be reached at present by the Mississippi and Hastings Roads; but if a practicable route can be found through the wild lands of Mayo and Cashel, the distance would be shortened fully twenty miles.—As Mr Gunter is confident that he can show a good track as far as Crooked Lake, in the unsurveyed part of Mayo, and the settlers at the southern end of the Creigton Road say they can point out a good route from their locality to the same lake, the road is likely to be traced out; but it will be easier to do so, and to avoid difficult spots, when the leaves are off the trees, than at the present time.

The Mississippi Road.

Leaving Mr. Wilson's early on Saturday morning, some of the party started off, ahead, on foot, in order to examine the land more critically, while the others proceeded leisurely down the Creighton Road, to the junction with the Mississippi Road. From this point to the Hastings Road, at York River, it is 13 miles; and for half that distance, the land is rough in the immediate vicinity of the road, which consequently is but little travelled, and is becoming obstructed with a second growth of young trees, though the road itself has been so well made that it can be gone over in a waggon, or even a buggy, without inconvenience, quite as fast as it is desirable to drive the horses. Over a large tract, fire has run through the pine woods, on both sides of the road, which gives an uninviting aspect to the country; and in some places the corduroy bridges have not entirely escaped injury. Further along the road, we pass in sight of the Egan Farm, which has been cleared and cultivated for the last quarter of a century, and which affords another proof that however rough the country may look in a state of nature, it will well repay those who are willing to undertake the task of reclaiming it. A very substantial bridge carries the road over the York River, near were Egan's and L'Amable Creeks fall into it; and from this point to the Hastings Road, clearings are again met with, and the road shows signs of being continually travelled.

At "York River," on the Hastings Road, 51 miles north of Madoc, the river runs close to the road, affording a very fine water power, where Mr. Cleak has erected his mills; but the desertion of the Hastings Road by so many of the first settlers has, at any rate for the present, prevented the place going ahead, and developing, as expected at one time, into a village. Here, while engaged in erecting a bridge over the York River—for which the timber was got out and on the ground—to connect the Mississippi and its western continuation, the Monck Road, Mr. Aylsworth's working party is "camped" at present; and at the camp Mr. Aylsworth insisted upon the whole party becoming his guests. So here for four-and-twenty hours we rested, being made to feel quite at home, and employed the time in calling on friends, or in strolling about to look at the river and to climb the Eagle's Nest—at the foot of which, where it terminates abruptly in a bold precipice of rock, the road runs on its way north to Doyle's Corners.

On Sunday, we attended divine service, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gandier at the house of Mr. J. C. George, where a congregation of some 40 souls were gathered together. After service, we dined by invitation, with some friends, at Mr. Cleak's, whence we were summoned by observing the preparations for the return homewards. We proceeded as far as Mr. A. Menzies, where we stopped for the night; resuming our journey after breakfast, the next morning, and arriving in Madoc again about sundown, sufficiently dusty and tired, but well satisfied with the result of our week's excursion into the back country.—We saw good land enough for, as we believe, at least a thousand families; but to render that land accessible—so that it shall not cost the settlers more to draw in the necessary articles which they cannot raise than the land is worth, it is absolutely essential that good roads should be provided. About this we may have more to say on another occasion. —Meantime, we will add that there is land enough in the rear fit for settlement, to render the success of a railroad to Madoc a certainty; and with that railroad in operation, these lands would be taken up in advance of being opened up by other roads.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Volunteers, Attention!

IN accordance with Battalion Orders, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men belonging to the MADOC COMPANY, No. 4, 49th Battalion, V.M.I., will assemble at the Drill Room, Madoc, on MONDAY, September the 5th, at Half-past FOUR o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed from thence to Belleville, to perform the ANNUAL DRILL. The whole of the Members of the Company are hereby notified that they will be required to be there, and are requested to report themselves by the hour named.

G. D. RAWE,
August 19, 1870. *Captain.*

Steam Carding and Fulling Mill.

THE Subscriber having procured a STEAM-ENGINE, is now prepared to CARD WOOL and FULL CLOTH, at his old stand, of any time, without danger of the delay so frequently experienced at Mills depending entirely upon water-power.

He will call at all the leading places of business in the Village of Madoc, once a week, to fetch Wool and Cloth, and will return the Rolls and Fulled Cloth to the same places, for the convenience of his customers.

☞ The Subscriber would also intimate to such of his customers as have neglected the settlement of their accounts, that prompt payment would now be acceptable, as he has incurred considerable expense in obtaining the steam-engine for his machinery.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, August 13, 1870.

$5 *Reward!*

LOST, a REVOLVER, about midway between Madoc Village and Hazzard's Corners, on the evening of Monday, August 8th,—the five cells of which were charged. The finder will receive the above reward, and confer a favour by leaving it at this Office, or at the Store of R. M. CLARKE & SON, Belleville.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Provincial Licentiate, &c.
RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, August 1st, 1870.

Best, Wm	Lightburn, S
Burns, J and J R	McKinnon, Jno 2
Brady, Richard	Murdock, Wm
Bentley, L	McGowen Jno
Beatty, W B	Mitchell, Wm
Braun, Mrs	McGuire, J
Cooney, Wm	Prescott, Edward
Cooney, W J	Phillips, M
Dawson, Jacob	Plato, Jno
Ferguson, Robt T	Perrault, H
Frise, Mrs	Robertson, Jas
Hoskins, Samuel	Reynolds, Sidney
Jarmin, J P	Sager, Wm
Keene, Jno	Thompson, Mrs Susan
Lahey, James	Wanamaker, Miss C

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston.
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

Mr. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the Daily News, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. Daily News, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

Markets.

MADOC.—Nothing offering, farmers being busy harvesting.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1.20. Barley, 55c to 65c. Rye, old 65c., new, 55 to 60. Oats, 41c to 43c. Peas, 65c to 70c.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr Thornton, British Minister to Washington, has been made a Knight of the Bath.

The American General Sheridan has gone to the Prussian headquarters.

The Rifle Brigade are under orders to embark for England on the 28th.

The Halifax *Citizen* has gone back from a "daily" to a tri-weekly, and the *Colonist* has also discontinued its daily issue: others probably will follow suit.

The French Canadians of Quebec intend to hold a public meeting to express their sympathy with France in the war with Prussia.

The last official act of the Duc de Grammont was the signing of a treaty with England to secure Belgian neutrality.

The British Admiralty contradicts a report that the ironclads Northumberland and Agincourt are unable to obey orders to go to sea at short notice for want of stores.

Provided the terms granted by the old Province of Canada can now be obtained, an American railway contractor is said to be willing to undertake the construction of the North Shore Railway from Quebec to Montreal.

To prevent mistakes in future the brakesmen on the Great Western Railway passenger trains will in a few days be provided with a blue uniform, with brass buttons, and cap with badge, so that they may be distinguished at any time.

At the annual Caledonian Gathering in Montreal on the 11th instant, the contest for the championship of America in throwing the 56lb. weight resulted in favour of the well-known Donald Dinnie, who threw it a distance of 24 feet 4 inches. Fraser was second, making 18 feet 6 inches.

The water in the Ottawa River below the Falls has fallen over seventeen feet since the high water in May last. The saw mills at Hull have to be shut down in the day time on account of the scant supply of water, and as there is not sufficient to run the slides and the mills at the same time, the latter can only work at night, so as to give the timber a chance in the day time.

An incorporated company is being formed in Montreal with the object of running cars and omnibusses propelled by steam, for freight and passenger traffic, on the public streets and roads generally, in the districts of Montreal, Terrebonne and Joliette. Senator Hamilton and Mr Hugh Allan are among the shareholders.

The fires in the woods around Ottawa are getting unpleasantly near to that city. The *Free Press* says that on Sunday night last there was a red glare in the sky all around the city. The smoke was so thick that breathing was unpleasant, and people with tender eyes were suffering from it. The cinders and burned leaves fell thickly in every part of the city, bearing evidence to the extent of the fires. Numbers of people in Gloucester are ruined; their crops are destroyed, and they will have to sell their cattle, having saved nothing to feed them with during the coming winter.

The withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome has recently alleged to be exciting lively fears among ultramont Catholics in Europe with respect to the safety of the Pope, and Pius IX. himself, it was said, had urged the Empress to send him "just one ship," to which he may retire should a rebellion take place. But according to the correspondent of a French newspaper, His Holiness takes the evacuation of the troops with entire resignation. Cardinal Antonelli had the despatch ordering the evacuation to the Pope, and when the French Ambassador called upon the Cardinal to know what His Holiness said, the Cardinal replied, "He says 'God will provide for me.' I say I never see French troops again.'" And that is all.

Great excitement was recently caused in St. John, New Brunswick, by the arrest of Capt. Ewing, commander of the Dominion cruiser Water Lily. It appears that Capt. Ewing boarded the schooner Shooting Star, suspecting her of smuggling, and took away her register. The agents made complaint to the Police Magistrate, who granted a warrant for his apprehension. Hearing this, Capt. Ewing put to sea, and a steamer with a force of police was immediately despatched after him. After an hour's chase they came up with the Water Lily, and attempted to execute their warrant. The Captain resisted, and it was only after a hard fight, during which every article of furniture in the cabin was destroyed, that he was handcuffed and brought on shore.—Hon Peter Mitchell has been communicated with, and is said to be on his way to St John to investigate the unfortunate occurrence.

A letter was received in Ottawa on the 12th inst., from Sir John A. Macdonald, which gave satisfactory information as to his progress towards recovery. This is the first letter written by the Premier since his illness.

Three printers have left the *Citizen* office, Ottawa, to enrol themselves in the French army. They were recent arrivals from Paris, and as soon as the war broke out they made up their minds to return home and use their "shooting-sticks" against the Prussians.

The flag ship Royal Alfred, which was to have left early this month for Quebec, has been ordered to remain at Halifax, and the admiral to concentrate his fleet. The orders for the removal of the 84th Regiment from Halifax have been countermanded, and every one feels that affairs are becoming more and more complicated.

The London *Daily News*, in speaking of the numerous summons notices to Germans in England liable to military duty at home, says that the documents resemble a Bank of England note, and that the penalty for not responding is the loss of property and citizenship, and three years' penal servitude, if afterward caught within the limits of the country.

As an evidence of the careful manner in which the officers charged with removing the military stores from Canada are doing their work, we may mention, says the Montreal *Herald*, that a number of old sentry boxes have been removed from Isle aux Noix for shipment at Quebec. The freight and expenses of removal will not exceed $30 each, and on their arrival they will perhaps be found useful for kindling a canteen fire.

Several of the new cars of which mention was made some time since, have been placed on the fast express trains on the central district of the Grand Trunk. They are magnificently fitted up; the wood work is of maple, white ash and black walnut; the cushions are of crimson plush, and the backs of the seats are of green damask; the painting and fresco work are beautifully done, and altogether they are the finest cars to be seen in Canada, and equal to the best across the lines.

The wealth represented at Saratoga is immense. Counting in Commodore Vanderbilt and a long list of notables at Congress Hall, there is in that one edifice nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars represented. At the Grand Union, including A. T. Stewart, August Belmont, and others, there is nearly $300,000,000 represented. The expenses of these wealthy parties are enormous. One pays $12,000, another $100,00, several from $5,000 to $7,000, including the rent of cottages or suites of rooms, and board for family, servant and horses, for the brief season.

Mr John Lovell, the well known printer and publisher, of Montreal, celebrated his sixtieth birthday, and fiftieth year of residence in Canada, by a very pleasant re-union to his employees—over 200 in number—at his house in St. Catherine street, which was thrown open for the reception of guests. The garden in the rear had been floored, and festooned with evergreens and flowers, and covered with a spacious awning, affording a large and airy dancing room for the assemblage.—A congratulatory address was presented to Mr Lovell, in which his enterprise in undertaking the publication of the Canadian Dominion Directory was alluded to in very complimentary terms.—Accompanying the address was a magnificent clock in bronze, and an elegant bracelet for Mrs Lovell.

HORRIBLE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—Our system of executing criminals must be changed, or the punishment of death will be abolished. The unutterable horror of the scene at Dublin, on the execution of Andrew Carr, will be too much for the popular imagination, as, indeed, it is for the imagination of the educated. Andrew Carr had been sentenced for the murder of his paramour, and was ordered to be hung on Thursday, in Richmond Bridewell. The wretched man was pinioned in the usual way, but the drop had been made too long—14 feet; the man was large and heavy, there was a tremendous jerk, and a headless body fell to the ground spouting blood. The head had been literally torn from the body. Such a catastrophe is entirely without precedent, and had it occurred at a public execution, nothing could have saved the lives of the officials. If Mr Bruce could ever be induced to do anything, the mitrailleuse would replace the scaffold this session. Horrors of this kind oppress human nature and "demoralize the guillotine."—*London Spectator.*

FIRE NEAR TYENDINAGA.—On Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, a fire broke out in a pile of cord-wood about two miles east of Tyendinaga station, which rapidly spread to adjoining piles on both sides of the track, and before it was put out, consumed about one hundred and twenty cords. Word was fortunately sent in time to warn the Lightning Express, which was stopped just in time to prevent a serious disaster. The heat and expansion threw the rails out of gauge. The Grand Trunk fire engine from Belleville, with a strong gang of section men, were sent down to the fire, and succeeded in soon getting it under, and relaying the track. The train was delayed only three hours.—*Intelligencer.*

VARIETIES.

When must Time hang up his scythe?—When he shall be no mower.

What time by the clock is the best for a pun?—A joke takes best just when it strikes one.

Disraeli says when a man reaches his anecdotage, it is time for him to withdraw from society.

An emigrant waggon passing through Rochester, Minnesota, the other day, bore the quaint inscription: "Don't inquire—North Pole or bust!"

"Bub, is your sister at home?" "Yes, but she won't see you to-night." "Why?" "Because she said she was going to have one more mess of onions if she never got another beau."

A traitorous woman avows the belief that if all men were in one country, and all the women in another, with a big river between them, lots of poor women would be drowned.

'No, Biddy,' said Patrick to his wife, 'you never catch any lies coming out of my mouth.' 'You may well say that,' replied Biddy; 'they fly out so fast that nobody can catch 'em.'

Two brothers, who were very successful dentists, built a large and handsome house, the appearance of which was thought to resemble a large molar tooth. It was a common remark, "See what brothers can do, when they pull together!"

"Why don't you wear your ring, my dear," said a father, in a ball room, to his daughter. "Because, papa, it hurts me when any one squeezes my hand." "What business have you to have your hand squeezed?" "Certainly none; but still, you know papa, one would like to keep it in squeezable order."

Not long ago, a youth, older in wit than in years, after being catechised concerning the power of nature, replied, "Now, I think there's one thing that nature can't do." "What is it, my child?" "She can't make Bill Jones' mouth any bigger without setting his ears back."

While passing a house in Virginia, two dry-goods peddlers observed a very peculiar chimney, and asked a green looking individual standing near the house, "if it drawed well?" whereupon the individual replied "Yes, it draws the attention of all the darned fools that pass this road."

A story comes from Chicago which gives a very complete idea of the rapidity with which buildings are springing up in the West. A stranger arriving in that city sought a night's lodging. Unable to procure it, he turned in on the prairie, with nothing on him but the blue sky and bright stars. Next morning he woke up in a cellar; a house had been built over him.

A STRONG HINT.—A Parisian lady called on her milliner the other day to "take up" the character of a servant. The respectable appearance of the latter was beyond questioning. "But is she honest?" asked the lady. "I am not so certain about that," replied the milliner; "I have sent her to you with my bill a dozen times, and she has never yet given me the money."

OBEDIENCY.—A clergyman in Glasgow used to relate the following:—In marrying a couple, he asked the bride in the usual form of the Presbyterian Church whether she would be a loving, faithful, and obedient wife? The bride promptly replied that she would promise to be loving and faithful, but would not venture on a pledge of uniform obedience. The minister paused and demurred. "Just say awa', sir," ejaculated the bridegroom. "She has promised to be lovin' and faithfu'; an' foul fa' the fingers," raising his fist, "gin she's no obedient!"

File

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 398. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The officers of the French fleet now in the Baltic have received orders to claim at each commercial port of Prussia an indemnity double the amount of each contribution exacted by the Prussians in these parts of France now under their control.

M. About, the correspondent of the *Journal du Soir*, describes the entrance of the Prussians into Saverne. He says they do not maltreat the country people, but exact requisitions out of proportion to the population. Large sums of money and enormous quantities of bread, tobacco, wine, beef and forage, are demanded at all places. Where the people resist, the Prussians are very cruel; but otherwise they are disposed to be orderly, quiet, and kind. Many peasants kill their horses to prevent the Prussians taking them.

Aug. 21.—Advices from Pont-a-Mousson represent that the Prussians continue to make exorbitant requisitions. They endeavoured there to make 5,000 inhabitants feed 150,000 troops. The journals demand that energetic reprisals be made by the Baltic fleet for these exactions.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A telegram from Briey, a town 14 miles northwest of Metz, has the following:—

An obstinate struggle occurred near Mars-la-Tour yesterday. It is supposed the engagement was general. Large numbers of the wounded of both armies are arriving at Briey.—Travellers report that a vast body of Prussians were thrown back upon the Moselle by the Imperial Guard. The Prussian artillery was entrenched between Briey and St. Jean.

Aug. 19.—The *Times*, in its article on the situation to-day, says the road to Paris is open to the Crown Prince, who may leave Frederick Charles to watch Marshal Bazaine.

The *Times* publishes a special telegram from Berlin this morning, which contains the following intelligence:—The French army has been separated by the victory of the Prussians at Mars-la-Tour. The main body has been forced back on Metz, and brought to a stand by the 1st and 2nd German army corps under Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz. The road is now open to Chalons for the Crown Prince, who has only Gen. Trochu and some fragments of Marshal MeMahon's corps to encounter on the way. Decisive events impend.

Aug. 19.—There was severe fighting on the 17th near Gravellotte. The Emperor is still at Rheims. The ground between Metz and Verdun has been the scene of constant carnage since Sunday.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The journals this morning say nineteen Prussian spies have lately been arrested, and after trial and condemnation by a council of war, they were shot at Fort de Montagne. Among the executions were five officers of the enemy's etat-major, who were arrested some days since in the plains of Satory. These spies were disguised, and were taking notes of the plans of the fortifications.

Count Palikao last evening informed the Senators that it was certain the Prussians had suffered severely in the late engagement. Their centre had been especially crippled. They had tried to retreat to St. Michael, but were not able to effect a junction with the Crown Prince. An entire regiment of white cuirassiers, under the command of Count Bismarck, was totally destroyed near Schlettstadt. French peasants attacked a detachment of Prussian dragoons and made them prisoners. The Count then dwelt upon the fact that a despatch from Brussels, emanating from Prussian sources, made no mention of these French victories. The remarks of the Minister were received enthusiastically by the Deputies.

Despatches from Brittany mention the patriotic ardor of the entire population. Volunteering in all parts of the empire is constant and enthusiastic.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The following is the official despatch of King William, dated Rezonville, Thursday evening:—

We have defeated the French under Bazaine, after a battle which lasted ten hours. There were forty thousand killed and wounded. The garrison were taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of the French was complete.—(Signed) WILLIAM.

All private despatches to bankers agree precisely in the terms regarding the victory of the Prussians.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The following official despatch from Marshal Bazaine has been made public:—

VERDUN, Aug. 17, 8 p.m.—This (Wednesday) morning, the army of Prince Frederic Charles commenced a sharp attack on the right of our position. The cavalry division of Gen. Fortun and the second corps under Gen. Frossard made a firm resistance. The divisions of another corps, which were at Rhelon to the right and left of Rezonville, came up successively and went into the action, which lasted till nightfall. The enemy deployed considerable forces and made repeated endeavours to assume the offensive, which were vigorously repulsed. A Prussian corps d'armee endeavoured to turn our left. We have everywhere held our positions, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our loss is serious. Gen. Bottville was wounded. In the heat of the action a regiment of Uhlans charged on the staff of Marshal Bazaine, and 20 of the Marshal's escort were placed *hors du combat*. The Captain commanding the escort was killed. At 8 o'clock the enemy was driven back along his entire line. It is estimated that 120,000 Prussians were engaged.

Aug. 19.—The *Gaulois* reports that the British Ambassador received a despatch from King William confessing that but little remains of the splendid army of Prince Frederick Charles.

Aug. 20.—The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within 20 hours.

The *Presse* says, trustworthy advices state the Prussian losses have not been less than 90,000 men in the battles of the last three days. Nothing has has yet been received from the front. The public are very anxious.

The Paris journals notice as significant that whereas Berlin was illuminated for what King William called the victories of the 14th and 16th, the Bourse at Berlin fell two francs.

Aug. 20, evening.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Count Palikao, Minister of War, made the following statement:—The Prussians assert that they were victorious on the 18th, I affirm the contrary. I have communicated a despatch to several of the Deputies showing that the Prussian army corps united and attacked Marshal Bazaine, and they were repulsed and driven into the quarries of Jaumont. My reserve about this despatch will be understood. I need not mention the small advantage near Bar-le-Duc. We are now actively completing the fortifications of Paris. In a few days all will be secured.

The statement of Count Palikao that the French won a victory on the 18th, and drove the Prussians into the quarries of Jaumont, is repeated from other sources. Jaumont is between Metz and Thionville.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Berlin journals print the letter from the King to the Queen, dated Rezonville, Aug. 19th, of which the following is an extract:—About 8:30 p.m. fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have acted as at Konniggratz. Von Roon saved me this alternative. The troops have performed miracles of valour against an enemy equally brave, who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive to be again repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. I shrink from learning our losses. I had designed bivouacking here, but I find that after some hours I am without my luggage; in fact, I have not been rid of my clothing for thirty hours.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Paris now knows that the Prussian Crown Prince is at Vitry la Francaise, and a battle decisive of the war is hourly expected between him and MacMahon. The Prussians have made heavy requisitions at Lunneville.

The fortified town of Pfalsburg, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday to the Wurtemburg army. The capture of the fortress ensures the communications of the Crown Prince with his base of supplies.

It is said that the Alsatian peasantry have commenced guerrilla warfare in the Prussian rear.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, noon.—It is officially stated that the only important news received since the action at Rezonville, is that the French have withdrawn into the fortifications of Metz.

Great Fires in the Woods.

Ottawa City Endangered—Neighboring Villages Destroyed—Loss of Life.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—I am sorry to have to record the most terrible conflagration that has ever occurred since Ottawa was settled. The fires which have been destroying the country for miles during the last three weeks were let loose by the hurricane of Wednesday evening, and hundreds of families, whole villages and farms, have been destroyed by the devouring element. At Chelsea, Messrs Gilmour's piling grounds have been visited and 5,000,000 feet of lumber destroyed. Mr. Donnelly and others of the officials are missing. Ironside village, consisting of fifty houses, has been completely destroyed, the owners escaping barely with their lives. The smelting house and machinery were totally destroyed. The bridge on the Gatineau road also fell a prey.

At Bell's Corners, out of thirty houses, only the two churches are left. The railway station and four cars laden with rails were burned. The locomotives were with difficulty saved. Several wealthy farmers have lost the whloe of their farm stock.

The damage has been immense. The only building at Hullsville is Kempt's stone house. Mr. Grant's buildings were totally destroyed and himself burned alive. The fire at Rochesterville has been got under, but near Hull the greatest fears are expressed for its safety. In the mountain road in Hull nothing could stop the fire and Mr. Pink, senr. and Mr. Hervey were burned to death and Mr. W. J. Kearnham is reported to have died of the injuries received.

The mills at the Chaudiere stopped working and sent their hands to fight the fire. It is reported also that Buckingham is destroyed by this fearful conflagration. Hundreds of families are thrown upon the world in a helpless state and some of the people are of advanced age and unable to work.

Never was there a time when the Government of a civilized country had such a case of privation presented before them for the exercise of their benovolence as in the present case, and the country expects that they will do their duty. Over 200 victims are now in Ottawa in the most fearful state of destitution. Some of them are tender children in a state of almost nudity, and more or less burned and otherwise injured. Hundreds are on the road side and several loads of provisions have been sent out to keep them from starvation.

4.30 p m.—The fires continue to rage at Rochesterville, Chelsea and on the Rideau side of the Ottawa. The wind is rising, and should it continue there will be a most fearful destruction of property to-night.

The Privy Council met to-day and passed an order to call out the volunteer force to aid to stop the fire.

The mills at the Chaudiere have stopped working, and all their men have been sent to Rochesterville to aid in cutting the embankment of the Rideau Canal there, so as to let a sluice run over the low land and prove a barrier to the fire. The 60th Rifles are there also. Over 600 men are now at work.

I have been over to Hull to-day. There is no danger there, but I have been told that Chelsea and the country for fifteen miles around are encircled with fire, and great fears are entertained of the village being saved.

The wind while I write now is changing and blowing toward the city.

At the Richmond road side of the city the poor sufferers by the fire are coming in, in dozens, by teams and on foot, and every corner of the streets here presents the most pitiable sight. There are, as far as I can learn, over 600 people thrown upon the world, some of them accustomed to all the comforts of life. They have nowhere to lay their heads. I have heard that the subject of this calamity has been taken up by the Privy Council, and it is expected that a large grant of public money will be made forthwith to help the homeless.

All business in the city is suspended. Every store is closed and every charitable person has gone to oppose the devouring element.

The Montreal firemen went to Ottawa to assist in checking the fire. At last accounts, the city was no longer in danger.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

The War News.

The telegraphic despatches about the war continue to be as contradictory as they are voluminous,—the newspaper correspondents making up for the refusal of the Generals to permit them to follow the armies, or to furnish them with any information, by most industriously collecting and reporting all the rumours flying about. The necessary consequence is that the intelligence supplied one day is sure to be reversed by the news received the next. Even the official announcements published by the French and Prussian Governments leave the actual condition of affairs as doubtful as ever, as each side claims to have gained the victory in the series of bloody engagements which occurred in the neighbourhood of Metz.

The correspondents have been sadly puzzled how to dispose of the Emperor Napoleon. One day he is represented as crazy, going about muttering that he has been betrayed. The next, he is reported to have died under a surgical operation; and then again he still has strength and courage enough left to declare that he will head the charge in the very next battle that takes place. He is sick at Metz, he is running from one town to another, he is stopping at Chalons, looking old, puffy and blotched, and going about with an air of helplessness; he is keeping out of harm's way, and he is actually in one of the battles, and so nearly being captured that some regiments had to be detailed to secure his safety; and again, he saves himself by a bold dash right through a part of the Prussian army. He is hissed and hooted by the Garde Mobile at Chalons; he is ignored entirely by Gen. Trochu and the authorities in Paris; he has quietly stolen away out of France; and he turns up once more with the army, in company with the Prince Imperial, who chatters too much to anybody and everybody, and betrays important war secrets.—In fact, only the Emperor and his Generals know whether he is still an important personage, or an unsuccessful nobody.

The Empress Eugenie is reported to have asked the Queen of England to endeavour to make peace for France, and the Queen's reply, coldly declining to interfere, was published: but the whole story is contradicted.

The only thing certain seems to be that the Prussians were so roughly handled in the battles of last week, that their onward march has received a decided check, and the French have gained time to bring forward fresh troops and concentrate their scattered forces.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was said to be near St. Dizier on the 22nd, and going towards Paris with 150,000 men; but *La Liberte*, on the 14th, says he has not passed St. Dizier, but on the contrary has fallen back.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A despatch from Mezieres yesterday afternoon says the resistance of Marshal Bazaine even with the small force under his command prevented the advance of the Prussians until the organization and preparation of MacMahon's large army was entirely completed. MacMahon and Bazaine are now ready to assume the offensive, and a movement is expected immediately. They will attack the Prussians together.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The question of the transportation home of the Prussian dead and wounded thro' the neutral territories of Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg has assumed some importance. It was stated at first that the neutral great powers had asked this privilege of the Governments of Holland and Belgium; but it seems now that the request originated with Prussia herself. Holland has refused, and Belgium has replied that such consent on her part would undoubtedly be construed by France as equivalent to an act of hostility.

PARIS, August 24.—A despatch from Arlon, a frontier town of Belgium, 16 miles from Luxembourg, says that violations of Belgian territory by Prussians are of frequent occurrence. It is reported the Prussians attack the Belgian soldiers; enter Belgium and Luxembourg with provisions for their army; and transport their wounded through sections of neutral territory. These acts lead to the fear that the position of Belgium as a neutral power may be compromised.

The *Constitutionnel*, answering the assertion of the London *Times* that the French are in a desperate condition, shows that that journal arrives at its conclusions without waiting for complete or authentic reports of recent events, and defies it to decide who now is in the best military position—Bazaine or King William. It adds, that the hostility of the *Times* is accounted for by the fact that a son of one of its proprietors married a daughter of the Prussian Ambassador at London, and some persons say that, in addition to this, the journal has been heavily subsidized by Count Bismarck.

The same paper, in an editorial showing the improvement in the military situation, says:—"It was reported that there was another engagement on Sunday, the 22nd inst., which resulted favourably to the French." It gives no further particulars.

STUTTGARDT, Aug. 24.—The capitulation of Pfalzburg, which was reported yesterday, has not yet been officially confirmed.

The N. Y. *World's* London despatch of the 23rd, says:—Credible authorities assure me that Steinmetz and Frederick Charles lost over 100,000 men, leaving them no more than 150,000 to hold the line from the frontier to Metz. The feeling in Berlin is of undeniable horror and depression. The war threatens to last, and already the flower of North Germany is decimated. The railways are taken up with the wounded, so as to necessarily delay the movement of reinforcements.—A special messenger from St. Petersburg arrived with important instructions to the Legation here. Russia insists upon the clearest intimation to Prussia that she is to be held to her original pretexts in the war, and that no territorial aggrandizement be permitted by the powers. The Russian Baltic fleet is under sailing orders.

The Gosford Wooden Railway.

The Quebec *Chronicle* contains a report of a trip which was made last week, by steam, over the portion of the Quebec and Gosford Railroad on which the wooden rails have already been laid. The report says:—"The problem of wooden railways for Colonization purposes may now be said to be solved, and as a proof it is only necessary to say that we passed over the road yesterday at a rate of from 20 to 30 miles an hour, a speed which is seldom surpassed on any of the iron roads in this Province." On the return trip to Quebec, under the influence of a little extra steam, the report says, "we were soon 'jogging' along, if we may use the term, at a respectable 35 miles an hour. This statement ought to dispel any previous impressions existing against the line not being able to run a passenger car at that rate."

What do our Kingston anti-wooden-rail friends say to this?

The Hastings Road.

The question may very naturally be asked—Why, if there really are large tracts of good land in the rear townships of Hastings County, have they not been taken up and settled long ago?

The answer is to be found in the actually bad condition, and worse reputation, of the Hastings Colonization Road, and in the unfortunate experience of the original settlers on the Free Grants along the line. These were mostly Old Countrymen who were attracted by the prospect of obtaining "landed property" of their own on what appeared to be remarkably favourable terms, and who were deceived by the representations as to the value of the soil, and about the money to be made by the sale of the timber on it, and by the manufacture of potash. They were utterly unacquainted with the nature of bush life; and their previous pursuits, in old country towns, had entirely unfitted them for adapting themselves to the requirements for success in the new occupation which they had so ignorantly entered upon. But almost the greatest drawback they had to contend against was the roughness of the road, and the consequent expense for teaming in the supplies which they obtained from the front while their stock of money lasted. When that was gone, many of them abandoned their lots, and the tales they told of their privations, and of the poverty of the soil, naturally disgusted all with whom they came in contact, and created a very general feeling of incredulity, which until lately has prevailed ever since, as to there being any land fit for settlement at all in that section.

In the "Brief History of Colonization Roads", (Appendix No. 24 to the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for the year 1867), the Hastings Road is thus described:—

"From the south boundary of Tudor to the Opeongo Road, nearly 100 miles, expensively made as far as the boundary between Wicklow and Monteagle. The road was roughly made by original contract, about five miles further, some 60 miles in all—cost $58,274. This is an extremely rough line of road. Large sums have been spent upon it, without effecting much permanent benefit."

After the recent trip along the road, we think that those who abandoned their locations acted wisely. The road appears to have been made, if not purposely, then with utter want of judgment, over the roughest hills and through the very poorest of the land that could be found along the whole route. And yet we must confess that neither the road nor the country looked quite so bad as might have been expected from the reports current about them. Our knowledge of the old road previously had extended only some three or four miles beyond the Hole-in-the Wall. From that point to the Eagle's Nest, the road, as described, got worse and worse till the rocks were twice the height of the tallest pines: and that this was the case as far as the York Branch, is to this day the general impression with most of those who have heard of, but not seen, the road. We looked, however, in vain, for any such masses of rock, except at the Eagle's Nest; and that does not interfere with the road, which is level enough at its foot. But take the road even as it is—and it has been changed in several places so as to go round instead of over the worst of the hills,—and it is still so rough as to make the teaming of goods too costly for the settlers, who might otherwise be induced to remain on the occasional patches of land which are worth cultivation in the immediate vicinity of the road. For the greater part of its length, therefore, it is of use only as a means of communication, which must be maintained, between the settled townships in the front, and the good land some fifty miles to the north, or at varying distances, east and west, of the road. To render it available for this purpose, a number of repairs to bridges, &c., were made in the year 1868; and "these improvements," it is reported by Mr Bridgland, the Superintendent of Colonization Roads, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, "have all been made for an expenditure of $1,031.51, under the energetic and faithful management of Mr C. F. Aylsworth, as overseer of works, in connection with his superintendence of the extension of the Mississippi Road."

Further improvements and repairs are being executed, this year, under the superintendence of Mr. Aylsworth, the sums appropriated being as follows:—

$1,500, for 50 miles, from the Jordan to Doyle's Corners; $1,000, for 10 miles north of Doyle's Corners; $500 to complete the west end of the Mississippi Road; $100 for repairs on the bridge six miles east of the Hastings Road, on the Mississippi Road; and $600 for the bridge on the York River on the Monck Road:—total, $2,700.

The opinion we formed, as the result of the observations made in the late excursion to the back country, was that nine-tenths of the land in the immediate vicinity of the Hastings Road is not fit for permanent settlement, but must gradually fall into the hands of a few "monarchs of all they survey," for stock raising; but that in the newly surveyed townships to which access at present can only be had by this road, a very large proportion of the land will make good

farms; and will become valuable,—not in the hands of greenhorns like the first settlers on the Hastings Road, but of men who know how and are able and willing to undertake the task of clearing up the land.

From California.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

CALIFORNIA, July 4th, 1870.

SIR,—I have thought of sending you a few lines—and if you thought it worth a space in your paper you might insert it—regarding young men coming to this State. There is an idea some have got into their heads that if they were in California they could make their fortune in a short time. But this is a grand mistake. I admit there is a chance to make money here, but it is all dearly earned, too. In the first place, you run a chance not to get a job at all; in the next, that the climate may not agree with your constitution, as the weather is very hot: the thermometer stood at one hundred and thirty-five on the second day of this month. So considering these circumstances, it is quite a risk to run coming to this country. Wages are but little higher than in the East. The reason of this is there is a very large immigration over the overland route to this country—so much so, that there are a great many that get no employment. Many may say that it is only in towns that these men are; but it is a mistake, they are all over the country, and a good many without a cent in their pockets. Crops have been quite a failure in this State this year. In this part they are something below the average; but in Lower California the farmers have cut their grain for hay.

Persons intending to come to this country should think the matter well over before they start. If you can believe an old Madocer, it is a big risk to run. Wages are down about thirty per cent to what they were last year, and appear to be on the fall every day.

Yours, &c.,
A MADOCER.

Fires in the Woods.

The destruction of the forests by fire, this year, has probably exceeded anything of the kind known in the same space of time, since the country has been settled. By the disastrous conflagration in the Saguenay district, in the early part of the summer, a large number of families were left in a state of great destitution, and an extensive tract of country was laid waste. But the damage done there must be small compared to that caused by the great fire which has been raging over the country about and north of Ottawa, and which, we learn from the Kingston *News* of Monday, is rapidly extending towards that city. The woods are on fire in the fourth concession of Pittsburgh, and in the vicinity of Brewer's Mills, about twelve miles from Kingston. Another fire is running through Hinchinbrooke across the line of the Frontenac Road; and still another in the township of Kennebec; and the scene in the back country among the poor settlers is described as "heartrending; men, women and children being forced to leave their all—furniture, grain, and in some instances cattle—to the prey of the devouring element, while the suffering from suffocation is painful in the extreme. A light north-east breeze prevailed to-day, which blew the smoke across the city, and causing such a dense fog on the lake, as to prevent any movements in shipping."

Extensive fires have also prevailed in this section for the last few days. From Bannockburn, in the northern part of Madoc, eastward through the lower part of Tudor, and probably to Grimsthorpe, and in Elzevir, the fire has run through a tract which we have heard estimated as equal to ten square miles in extent. On Saturday afternoon the wind began to sweep the smoke in this direction, and notwithstanding the fall of rain on Tuesday, the smoke continued so far dense as to obscure objects from view a mile north of the village, till Thursday, when heavy showers cleared the air.

It was reported on Saturday afternoon that several houses in the neighbourhood of the Allen Settlement and in the western part of Elzevir had been destroyed by fire; but we have not been able to obtain any confirmation of these rumours: the damage thereabouts having been confined to the loss of some stacks of hay and some grain. Mr. Lingham's shanties and their contents, sleighs &c., however, have been burnt up in the woods, and his loss is the most serious.

The woods in the north-western part of the township of Madoc were also on fire on Saturday, and a large quantity of marsh hay which had been cut and stacked on Moss Marsh has been destroyed.

FIRE NEAR QUEENSBOROUGH.—On Monday afternoon last, the house of Mr. William Gray, which was situated about a mile from the village of Queensborough, was accidentally destroyed by fire. The disaster, it is supposed, originated from a defect in the chimney, as the flames broke out in the upper part of the house some hours after the fire which had been burning in the stove in the morning had been allowed to go out. When discovered, the fire had gained such headway that only a portion of the furniture in the lower part of the house could be saved, the bedding, clothing, and articles upstairs being destroyed with the building, which was nearly new, and on which there was an insurance to the amount of $500.

☞ We have to thank Mr. James O'Hara, junior, who has on sundry other occasions "remembered the Printer," for his very acceptable gift of delicious melons—musk, nutmeg and water—of his own raising.—Mr. Gream will also please accept our thanks for a present of some very large and fine tomatoes.

☞ The Illinois Press Association, numbering sixty gentlemen and forty ladies, is this year paying Canada a visit, and has been made much of and municipally entertained at Toronto and Montreal. The members are much pleased with the friendly reception they have met with, and will take home with them some new notions about Canada and Canadians.

SUMMER is evidently near its end, not only by the almanac, but by the change in the temperature. For a time on Thursday afternoon, following a brief thunderstorm, the air was close and sultry, but as the clouds and smoke cleared off, a high wind rose up, bringing with it a most refreshing coolness. Vegetation has revived and the brown, parched grass has already regained its greenness; but the leaves on the trees are beginning to change colour and to fall, and the woods are already fast assuming their varied autumnal tints.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Volunteers, Attention!

IN accordance with Battalion Orders, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men belonging to the MADOC COMPANY, No. 4, 49th Battalion, V.M.I., will assemble at the Drill Room, Madoc, on MONDAY, September the 5th, at Half-past FOUR o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed from thence to Belleville, to perform the ANNUAL DRILL. The whole of the Members of the Company are hereby notified that they will be required to be there, and are requested to report themselves by the hour named.

G. D. RAWE,
Captain.

August 19, 1870.

Steam Carding and Fulling Mill.

THE Subscriber having procured a STEAM-ENGINE, is now prepared to CARD WOOL and FULL CLOTH, at his old stand, of any time, without danger of the delay so frequently experienced at Mills depending entirely upon water-power.

He will call at all the leading places of business in the Village of Madoc, once a week, to fetch Wool and Cloth, and will return the Rolls and Fulled Cloth to the same places, for the convenience of his customers.

☞ The Subscriber would also intimate to such of his customers as have neglected the settlement of their accounts, that prompt payment would now be acceptable, as he has incurred considerable expense in obtaining the steam-engine for his machinery.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, August 13, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,
MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.
☞ Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,
STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S.*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

STEEL PLOUGHS
AND
WOOD'S
MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at $10 each.
WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 4½ feet, at $75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, $90,00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,
DIVISION STREET, MADOC.
☞ Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Markets.

MADOC.—Nothing offering, farmers being busy harvesting.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,08 to $1.10. Barley, 60c Rye, old 65c., new, 60c. Oats, 40c to 43c. Peas, 65c

P.S.—Telegrams to the 25th say that Chalons is evacuated, and the Prussians, under Prince Frederic Charles, within 65 miles of Paris; the siege of which, *La Liberte* says, is impossible now.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A practical man wants to make a lager beer vault of the Mammoth Cave.

The Trenton *Courier* wants a public park for that go-ahead village.

Nitro-glycerine has been in use but five years, yet over seventeen hundred persons have been killed or maimed by it.

It is said the reason of the ex-Empress Carlotta has been re-awakened by the great events now transpiring on the Continent. She manifests the deepest interest in the war.

It is said that the coal from the Straits of Magellan is getting more and more in demand. Its quality has been attested and certified by the Peruvian squadron and the Russian corvette of war *Almaz*.

There was a grand German celebration in Jones' Woods, New York, on the 19th, of the recent Prussian victories in France, attended by over 30,000 people, including Mayor Hall and many prominent city officials.

President Grant has had a sheriff's warrant served upon him at St. Louis, damages laid at $3,000, because a horse belonging to him kicked and broke the leg of another horse that was in the same pasture as his.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are, says a cable despatch, unusually harmonious in their almost open sympathies with the French. The Prince's feeling is believed to rest on his dislike of his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Prussia.

A surveying party is now engaged on behalf of the Dominion Government in examining the narrow neck of land separating the Bay of Fundy from the Gulf of St Lawrence, with a view of ascertaining the best practicable route for the construction of a canal across that isthmus.

Professor Smith, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, predicts that next winter, and probably that of 1871-2 will be excessively cold. From observations made since 1837, it appears that a hot time occurs about every eleven years, followed, at an interval of about two years, by a very cold time.

A family in Cincinnati, who have lived for twenty years mainly on a vegetable and fruit diet, have never been obliged to take medicine, or to call a physician but twice in the whole time. The parents are healthy and vigorous, and have raised a family of eight children, including a pair of twins and a set of triplets.

The development of the Illinois coal fields is claimed to be due to a farmer near Springfield, who thought that such a country could not be destined to be without fuel. "The wood is nearly gone," said he to himself; "and there must be coal." In this almost whimsical faith he sunk a shaft 160 feet, and then struck a vein of bituminous coal, which he is now mining to the amount of $2,700 per week.

The London *Advertiser* is informed by an eye-witness of the ravages committed, that the cattle in the northern part of the county of Oxford are dying in scores from a poisonous infection supposed to be communicated by the bite of a fly. The animals are first taken with swelling of the limbs, and death speedily follows.

In one of the recent battles it is reported that a body of French cavalry, the Eighth cuirassiers, attacked the Eighteenth Prussian infantry, and that when the French were at a distance of a hundred yards they were exterminated by the Prussian fire. This affair, then, shows that against the needle gun a charge of cavalry is a criminal sacrifice of the horsemen and horses, and that cavalry must hereafter be limited to reconnoissances in advance of the army, to the pursuit of broken and retreating detachments of the enemy, to foraging excursions, and to the services of the rear guard.

We are happy to observe the name of Thomas Hughes, Esq., M.P., among the list of passengers per steamship Peruvian, which arrived yesterday. This distinguished member of the Imperial Parliament and author of considerable repute, will meet with that attention in Canada and the United States to which his talents and eminent position entitle him. He has made himself a reputation in the United States by his energetic and consistent efforts in Parliament and out of it, in order to bring about a right and proper feeling between England and that country, whilst those who have read "Tom Brown in Oxford" and "Tom Brown's School Days," will welcome with much satisfaction so genial a writer.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The Mayor of Liverpool has, it is understood, made representations to the Government relative to the unsatisfactory state of the defences of Liverpool. These representations have been supported by the members for the borough, and Government has promised to give the matter its prompt attention.

A Paris banker has received from a Berlin banker a remittance of £4,000, and a letter thus worded:—"The other £4,000 will be due next month; I shall bring it with our troops myself." He received as good as he sent in his reply:—"I will endeavour to ameliorate your captivity by all the means in my power."

A private letter from an Oxford man, dated Saarbrucken, July 28, says:—"I can't help reiterating that in all the shooting there has yet been, the Prussians have had out and out the best of it. Nothing could be worse than the Chassepot at short ranges. We see the Frenchmen spitting on their cartridges, sticking their fingers into their guns, and giving every possible sign that, after a few shots, the Chassepot gets so foul that they don't know how to treat it."

The Prussians have adopted an excellent plan for identifying their dead. Every man is to carry his name and address with him on a piece of parchment, which he is to attach to his uniform when going into action. These parchments will then be gathered by the ambulance officers from the breasts of the dead; and the names will be published and forwarded according to the addresses by the Government. Machines are already at work to cut the 940,000 parchments that are required by the army.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* gives the following account of a French invulnerable cuirass: It is a cloth cuirass of a tissue extremely supple and light, the stitches of which are exceedingly close and absolutely impenetrable. The process of making and preparing it is a mystery, but what appears to be claimed is that bullets will not penetrate it; they glance off or fall harmless! The inventor himself is said to have stood the test of this. Clothed in a sort of flannel vest, very light, he received the charge of a gun without experiencing so much as a bruise! This belongs to the class, "Important if true."

MISSOURI IRON.—The cost of mining and loading iron ore on cars at the iron mines of Missouri is estimated at 90 cents per ton. It brings $5 50 per ton at St. Louis, and after deducting the freight, $1 90 per ton, a profit of $2 70 per ton is realized.

PORCUPINE SHOT.—Mr. Geo. Shields exhibited at our office on Tuesday morning last, a black porcupine of large size. It was shot by his son on his farm the previous evening, and is considered the first visitor of its species in these parts—at least so think the oldest inhabitants.—*Colborne Express*.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—New York, August 18.—Advices from South America state that a collision occurred about July 25th on the Amazon River, Brazil, between two steamers. One sunk within half an hour with 200 passengers on board and 160 were lost. She had a cargo valued at $450,000 dollars without insurance.

PEAT.—According to the Marquette *Mining Journal* the peat works there are still in active operation, and the fuel manufactured is coming into general use at Ishpeming. It is now being used with success at the Superior foundry, and, says the *Journal*, "we shall be very much disappointed if its utility in the blast furnace is not demonstrated to a certainty, before the close of the season."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The London *Globe* of July 16 reports as follows:—"News of the safety of Dr. Livingstone was received at Table Bay on the 22nd of May, by the schooner Montrose, Captain Anderson, from Zanzibar, March 13. Captain Anderson said he had a conversation with Dr. Kirk, and the doctor told him that he had received a letter from Dr. Livingstone only a day or two previous, and that Livingstone was not only alive but well."

APPLICATION OF STEAM TO MILITARY PURPOSES.—One of the road steamers was employed in an experiment which was made a few days ago at the Easter road barracks by the Edinburgh Militia Artillery, and which is noteworthy as probably the first time that heavy guns of position have been handled with ease and rapidity without horses, bullocks or elephants. By means of the engine two guns of 50 cwt. were moved at six miles an hour, and wheeled while moving at that rate in a space of eight yards in breadth. They were placed in position with a precision and rapidity that could scarcely be attained by any other means with guns of equal weight. This, it may be remarked, is the first time that THOMPSON'S road steamers have been actually applied to heavy artillery. It is extremely probable that they will be largely used in future in military operations. A number of them are being made for the British and Indian Governments, and they will not unlikely in future be in constant use by all civilized armies. The experiment referred to will, therefore, be quoted in future as the commencement of a new and important application of steam to warlike purposes. The value of the appliance can be judged when it is stated that these heavy guns could be brought into action at Dalkeith, which is six miles from Edinburgh, within an hour and a half after the order was received to march from Edinburgh.—*Engineer*.

VARIETIES.

What is it that nobody wants, yet nobody likes to lose?—A lawsuit.

In pocket-picking, as in almost everything else, a man never succeeds until he gets his hand in.

A baldheaded man may always expect to find a friend and sympathiser in a manufacturer of wigs.

The greatest pleasure in life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease, sound sleep; and the best medicine, a true friend.

"Lenny," said his maiden aunt, "you should eat the barley that is in your soup, or you'll never get a man." Lenny, looking up innocently, inquired: "Is that what you eat it for, aunty?"

"Ah, my dear fellow," said an old man once to a friend, "I am quite weak and broken down with age. I used to walk entirely around the park every day; but now I can walk only half way round and back again."

Single ladies, in general, do not approve of the remarriage of widows. A young lady, who was approaching the "middle ages," was in the habit of saying, whenever she heard of a widow's marriage, "There now! that woman has got one of my husbands!"

"Where the deuce have you put my barometer?" inquired a country squire of his man, an importation from the wilds of Suffolk. "I heard you say, sir, that the higher it was, the finer the weather; so as I knew you were going to ride to the 'sizes to-day, I hung it in the front attic."

At a juvenile party a young gentleman, about seven years old, kept himself from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him:—"Come and play and dance, my dear. Choose one of those pretty girls for your wife."—"Not likely," cried the young cynic, "no wife for me; do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa?"

At Lawrence, Kansas, last Sunday, while a minister was holding forth in the church, a crowd got up a cockfight in the yard. The people who had congregated went out to put a stop to the fight, but waited until the battle was over before objecting. The minister looked out of the window at the crowd and said: "We are all miserable sinners; which whipped?"

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—It is a curious fact, of which no really satisfactory explanation has ever been given, that as firearms are rendered more and more deadly, war becomes less and less destructive of human life. At Borodino the loss was one third of all the men engaged. At Waterloo it was one-fourth. At Inkerman, where there was neither a rifled cannon nor a breech-loader on the field, the English lost one-third. At Magenta and Solferino, with vastly better weapons, the casualties were one-eleventh; at Chattanooga, one-thirteenth; while at Koniggratz, where the terrible needle-gun caused such consternation, the losses were only one-twenty-third.—The war between France and Prussia teaches a very different lesson.

HOPE IS NEVER LOST.—In one of the suburbs lived an old maid, over seventy years old, who never gave up the idea that she should have an offer before she died. She applied last year for admission into the Old Ladies' Home, and was received after paying the usual fee, and what little money she had over, into the matron's hands for safe keeping. One morning she called the matron, and told her there was one thing that troubled her mind very much, and she would like her assistance. "With the greatest pleasure," said the matron. "Pray what is it?"—"Well, it is this," replied the old lady: "if I should have an offer of marriage, and accept it, could I get my money back when I leave?"—"By all means, madam," said the matron. "Oh, then, I am perfectly contented," exclaimed the old maid.